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ABSTRACT

This instructional guide for Tunisian Arabic is designed to be used in language training of Peace Corps volunteers in Tunisia. It consists of 15 thematic units focusing on daily living skills and activities. Each contains a brief dialogue in transliterated Arabic, an English translation, lists of vocabulary and expressions, comprehension questions, additional useful vocabulary, grammar notes, vocabulary and grammar exercises, communication activities, and script writing exercises. Unit topics include: greetings; money; giving and getting directions; weather and seasons; drinks; post office; making a presentation; time; making a visit; grocery shopping; vegetables; the bus station; meals and entertaining; and the family. (MSE)

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TUNISIAN ARABIC

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-1988-

TUNISIAN ARABIC

P/C Tunisia 1988

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PHONETIC CHART

Phonetic symbol	Approximate English example	Arabic Example
<u>Vowels</u>		
(a)	<u>car</u>	(ba:ba)
(u)	<u>boot</u>	(du:r)
(i)	<u>beat</u>	(bi:t)
<u>Consonants</u>		
(ʒ)		(baʒd)
(b)	<u>bet</u> , <u>bar</u>	(bi:r)
(d)	<u>date</u> , <u>duck</u>	(da:r)
(ð)	<u>this</u> , <u>then</u>	(ðir)
(dh)	<u>thus</u>	(dhaw)
(f)	<u>fetch</u>	(filfil)
(g)	<u>game</u>	(gamra)
(gh)	Guttural sound as in French: <u>Paris</u>	(ghalla)
(h)	<u>hot</u> , <u>hear</u>	(ha:ða:)
(ħ)		(ħill)
(j)	<u>vision</u> , <u>usual</u>	(ja:r)
(k)	<u>cake</u> , <u>came</u>	(karhba)
(l)	<u>letter</u> , <u>large</u>	(la:ba:s)
(m)	<u>met</u> , <u>march</u>	(ma:l)
(n)	<u>narrow</u>	(na:s)
(p)	<u>pet</u> , <u>peel</u>	(pi:si:n)
(q)		(qa:l)
(r)	<u>red</u> ; <u>room</u>	(ra:s)

Phonetic symbol	Approximate English example	Arabic example
(s)	<u>s</u> ame , <u>s</u> ea	(sa:s)
(S)	<u>s</u> auce	(Sa:ʔbi:)
(sh)	<u>s</u> he / <u>s</u> hop	(shidd)
(t)	<u>t</u> able	(ta:y)
(T)	<u>t</u> owel	(Tayya:ra)
(th)	<u>th</u> ree	(thu:m)
(v)	<u>v</u> alue	(va:z)
(w)	<u>w</u> here, <u>w</u> hat	(wa:ʔid)
(x)	<u>l</u> och (in Scottish)	(xubz)
(y)	<u>y</u> ellow	(ya:bis)
(z)	<u>z</u> oo	(za:r)
(a)	a mute (a)	(a:na:)

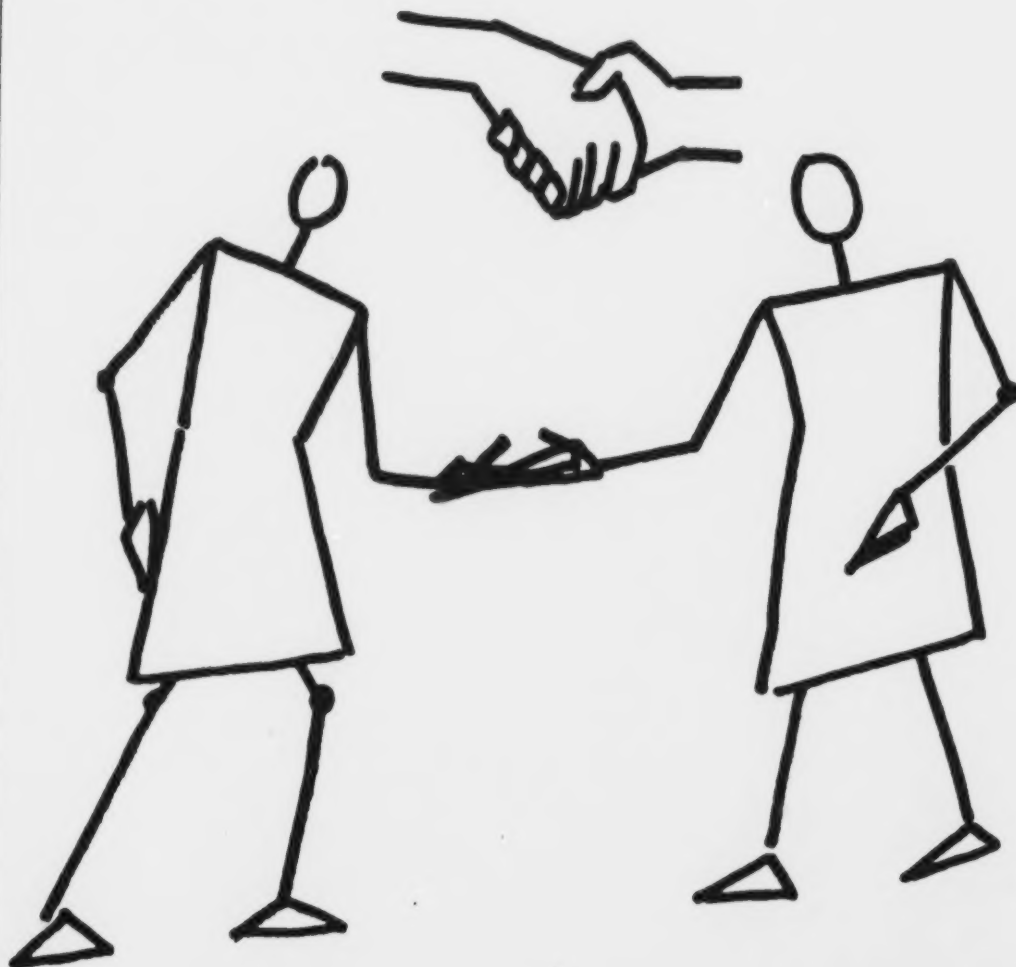
3li: : 3assla:ma

muHammid : ysallmik

3li: : shnuwwa Hwa:lik

muHammid : la:ba:s y3ayyshik w-inti:

3li: : ilHamdulla la:ba:s



translation

Ali : Hello.

Mohamed : Hello.

Ali : How are you ?

Mohamed : Fine , thanks .And you?

Ali : Fine.

Notes

The first two lessons deal basically with greetings in Tunisian Arabic. Most of these greetings are traditional and idiomatic and thus make little sense if translated word for word into English.

1) Vocabulary to retain.

- (3assla:ma): is the short form of the following sentence:
(ilHamdulla 3la: issala:ma) :which literally means:"Thank Allah for your safety".(issala:ma) is "safety" in classical Arabic.
- (shnuwwa Kwa:lik) : is literally:"What (are) your conditions?"
and it simply means:"How are you?"
- (la:ba:s) :is literally : "No evil" and actually means "not bad" or "well".
- (y3ayyshik) : is literally : " long life to you" and is actually one of many ways of saying : "thank you".
- (ilHamdu:lla) : means "praise to Allah."

11) More vocabulary

-(shnuwwa ha:da:) : What is this?



(ha:da: sti:lu:)



(ha:da: ha:b)



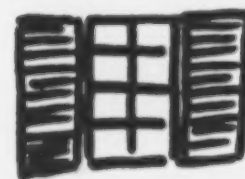
(ha:da: ra:jil)



(ha:da: qlam)



(ha:da: kta:b)



(ha:da: shibba:k)



(hā:da: qasm)



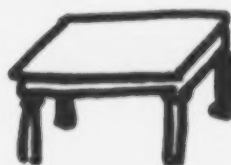
(ha:di: da:r)



(ha:di: mra:)



(ha:di: warqa)



(ha:di: Ta:wla)



(ha:di: karra:sa)

-(ahlan wasahlan) : Hello.

-ba:rakalla:hu: fi:k): Thank you.

-(aḥsant) : Thank you.

-(kilma/kilma:t) : a word / words

-(dars/dru:s) : a lesson / lessons

-3dad / a3da:d) : a number / numbers

-(min fadhlik) : please.

- (3a:wid) : repeat (imperative singular)
- (3a:wdu:) : repeat (imperative plural)
- (qu:l) : say (imperative singular)
- (qu:lu:) : say (imperative plural)
- (iktib) : write (imperative singular)
- (ikthu:) : write (imperative plural)
- (in3am) : yes.
- (la:) : No.

The numbers from 0 to 10.

- (Sfir) : 0
- (wa:wid) : 1
- (thni:n) : 2
- (thla:tha) : 3
- (arb3a) : 4
- (xamsa) : 5
- (sitta) : 6
- (sab3a) : 7
- (thmanya) : 8
- (tis3a) : 9
- (3ashra) : 10

Exercises:

1-Translate.

- (qu:l 3dad) :
- (3a:wid ilkilma min fadhlik) : ...1.1.....

- (ha:da: kta:b wa:Mid) :
- (shnuwwa ha:da:) :
- (qu:l 3assla:ma) :

2- Ask your friend to perform three different activities using:

- (3a:wid)
- (qu:l) :
- (iktib) :

III) Pronunciation

The sound (h) is the same as "h" in "heat" and "hope"
 (H) is a sound made by tightening the throat and pressing the back of the tongue while raising the larynx.

practice these words:

(h) sound

- (ha:t)
- (ha:k)
- (hindi:)
- (ba:hi:)
- (ha:rib)
- (karhba)

(H) sound

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| -(HuTT) | -(iHsib) |
| -(Ha:nu:t) | -(iHlib) |
| -(Habb) | -(iHrib) |
| -(ilHamdu:lla) | -(iHbi:) |
| -(Ha:ja) | -aHla:) |
| -(aHsant) | -(aHsin) |
| -(Hill) | -(Hiss) |
| -(Ha:wil) | -(Ha:sib) |
| -Hadd) | -Halwa) |
| -(Hayawa:n) | -(Hsan) |
| -(aTraH) | -(arbaH) |
| -(ajraH) | -(anbaH) |

sunya : Sba:W ilxi:r
 ja:k : nha:rik zi:n shnuwwa Wwa:lik
 sunya : la: ba:s y3ayyshik
 ja:k : a:na: ismi: ja:k w-inti: shismik
 sunya : ismi: sunya
 ja:k : inti: fransawiyya
 sunya : la: a:na: tu:nsiyya
 ja:k : a:na: a:ma:ri:ka:ni:
 sunya : nitsharrif.



Translation.

Sunya : Good morning.
 Jack : Good morning. How are you?
 Sunya : fine, thanks.
 Jack : My name is Jack, and you, what's your name?
 Sunya : My name is Sunya.
 Jack : Are you French?
 Sunya : No, I'm Tunisian.
 Jack : Glad to meet you. I'm American.
 Sunya : Glad to meet you.

I) Vocabulary to retain.

-(Sba:W ilxi:r) : Literally, this expression means "Morning of the good". It actually means " Good morning".
 -(nha:rik zi:n) : literally this can be translated by "Your day (is) beautiful". It actually means : " Good morning." It is often used as a response to (Sba:W ilxi:r) . (Sba:W ilxi:r) can be used in the response also.
 -(nitsharrif): is literally "I'm honored".
 -(a:na: tu:nsiyya) :is literally : "I Tunisian" since there is no equivalent of the present tense of "be" in Arabic.

II) More useful vocabulary.

-(billa:hi:): please.
 -(bissla:ma): good-bye

- (TaSbaħ 3la: xi:r) : good night.
- (fi: la:ma:n) : good-bye.
- (tu:nsi: / tu:nsiyya / twa:nsa):Tunisian (masculine singular/fem/pl
- (a:ma:ri:ka:ni:/ a:ma:ri:ka:niyya/ a:ma:ri:ka:n) :American.(masc
sing./fem. sing. / plural)
- (fransa:wi: / fransa:wiyya/ fransi:s) :French (in the three above
mentioned forms)

III) Grammar

Point -1-

The subject pronouns

<u>Arabic</u>	<u>English</u>
a:na:	I
inti:	You
huwwa	He
hiyya	She
aħna:	We
intu:ma:	You
hu:ma:	They

Notes

-Subject pronouns are not used as freely in Arabic as in English since the verb in Arabic indicates the doer. i.e: (nitsharrif):"I'm honored". There is no need to say:(a:na: nitsharrif).This would simply be repeating the subject.

15

-When subject pronouns are used with the verb, it is to convey emphasis : i.e. :(inti: tħibb timshi:) : "Is it you that wants to go?"

- Subject pronouns are used in sentences where you normally find the verb "be" in English since Arabic has no real equivalent of this verb and without the pronoun there could be no sentence.
i.e. (inti: fransawiyya) : "Are you French?". Literally translated this sentence would be " You French?"
- A distinction is made in Arabic between "You" singular:(inti:) and "You" plural (intu:ma:).

Oral exercises

1- Transformation.

Teacher: (sunya tu:nsiyya) -(hiyya)

Student: (hiyya tu:nsiyya)

Teacher: (3li: tu:nsi:)-(huwwa)

Student:

-(muḤammid w-3li: twa:nsa) -(hu:ma:)

-(fa:Tma tu:nsiyya) -(hiyya)

-(ja:k a:ma:ri:ka:ni:) -(huwwa)

-(inti: w-a:na: a:ma:ri:ka:n) -(aḤna:)

-(fa:Tma w-sunya twa:nsa) -(hu:ma:)

2- Replace the subject by the corresponding subject pronoun.

-Teacher: (sunya tu:nsiyya)

-Student: (hiyya tu:nsiyya)

-3li: tu:nsi:

-su:zi: fransawiyya

-ja:k a:ma:ri:ka:ni:

-9-

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-3li: w-fa:Tma twa:nsa
 -linda w-ka:thi: a:ma:ri:ka:n
 -Mbi:ba tu:nsiyya
 -muMammid tu:nsi:
 -a:na: w-inti: a:ma:ri:ka:n.

3- Give a negative answer and replace the subject by the corresponding subject pronoun as in the following example:

-Teacher: (ja:k tu:nsi:)
 -Student: (la: huwwa a:ma:ri:ka:ni:)
 -(sunya fransawiyya)
 -(3li: a:ma:ri:ka:ni:)
 -(inti: angli:ziyya)
 -intu:ma: twa:nsa)
 -linda tu:nsiyya)
 -(3li: w-fatMi: fransi:s)
 -(a:na: a:ma:ri:ka:ni:)
 -inti: tu:nsi:)

Point -2-: The numbers from 11 to 20

- (Mda:sh) : 11
 - (thna:sh) : 12
 - (thluTTa:sh): 13
 - (arba3Ta:sh): 14
 - (xmasTa:sh) : 15
 - (SuTTa:sh) : 16
 - (sba3Ta:sh) : 17

-(<u>th</u> manTa:sh)	:	18
-(tsa3Ta: <u>sh</u>)	:	19
-(3ishri:n)	:	20

- The number 1 is generally not used with a single object unless we want to emphasize that there is one of those objects. (Note the placement of the word : (wa:Mid). It comes after the noun).

-(kta:b) : a book.

-(kta:b wa:Mid): one book .

-For the number 2, we usually use the dual form of the noun (see unit -10-) or (zu:z) which comes BEFORE the PLURAL noun:

-(zu:z ktub) : Two books

-(kta:bi:n) : Two books (using the dual form)

-From 3 to 10, we use the number followed by the plural of the noun.

-(3andi: xamsa ktub) : I have five books.

-From 11 to 19 we use the number to which we add the sound (n) followed by the noun in the singular.

-(Wda:sh -n- kta:b) : Eleven books.

Now study the following table of singular and plural nouns.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>Translation.</u>
kta:b	ktub	book/ books
qlam	qlamma:t	pencil/ pencils

<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>translation</u>
sti:lu:	sti:lu:wa:t	Pen / pens
ba:b	bi:ba:n	door / doors
<u>shibba:k</u>	<u>shba:bik</u>	window / windows
qasm	aqsa:m	classroom / classrooms
Ta:wla	Two:wil	table / tables
karra:sa	kra:ris	notebook/ notebooks
warqa	awra:q	paper/ papers
ra:jil	rja:l	man / men
mra:	nsa:	woman / women
mu3allim	mu3allmi:n	teacher / teachers
tilmi:d	tla:mða	student / students

Exercises

(note: (3andi) :I have)

1- Substitution (oral)

- 3andi: kta:b
- zu:z ktub
- 4 ktub
- 11 kta:b
- 14 kta:b
- 9 ktub
- 13 ktub
- 8 ktub
- 19 kta:b
- 10 ktub
- 3 ktub.

19

2- Substitution and transformation(oral)

(note: (a3Ti:ni:) : Give me)

-a3Ti:ni: kta:b wa:Mid.
zu:z ktub.
xamsa.....
 -3andi:
thna:sh
zu:z
SuTTa:sh
3ishri:n
 -a3Ti:ni:
kta:b wa:Mid

3- Completion

complete the sentences using the singular or plural form of the noun given in parentheses.

Example: 3andi: zu:z (kta:b)

3andi: zu:z ktub.

-3andi: zu:z (qlam)
 -3andi: thla:tha (sti:lu:).....
 -3andi: thna:sh -n- (karra:sa)
 -3andi: tis3a (ba:b)
 -a3Ti:ni: arba3Ta:sh -n- (warqa)
 -a3Ti:ni: xamsa (Ta:wla)
 -3andi: 3ishri:n (qasm)
 -3andi: thmanTa:sh (tilmi:d).....
 -3andi: thmanya (kta:b)

IV) Pronunciation:

- The sound (r) is like the Spanish "r", rolled with the tongue.
- The sound (gh) is like the French "r", gargled in the throat.

- The sound (3) is a new sound for Americans. It is a glottal sound close to the standard English "a" when it is emphasized.

Repetition drills

(3) 3a:m - 3a:d - 3u:d - 3a:f - 3i:d - 3arbi: - 3li:
 3assla:ma - 3i:n - 3nib - ba3li: - 3irs - 3allu:sh
 ba:3 - ma3mil - ma3lif - fi3l - al3ib - a3Ti: -

(r) ra:jil - raħma - ra:s - raqba - rai:s - barra - barsha
 marra - murra - bikri: - ijri: - shorba - ba:rid - arb3a
 3arsh -

(gh) gha:li: - gha:ba - ghni: - gha:liT - ghirba:l - ghalla
 ghush - bghal - maghrib - bala:gh - ghla:f - yaghli:

V) Communication activities

1-Complete the following dialogue.

A- 3assla:ma

B-

A- shnuwwa ħwa:lik

B-

A- ismi: w-inti:

B- ismi:

A- inti: tu:nsi:

B-.....

A- nitsharriř.

2- question and answer

-Answer the following questions.

-shismik

-inti: tu:nsi:

-a:na: a:ma:ri:ka:ni:

-hu:ma: twa:nsa

-intu:ma: twa:nsa

-hiyya fransawiyya

ilflu:s

muKammid : 3andikshi: Sarr xamsa di:na:ra:t
 3li: : la: ma: 3andi:sh
 muKammid : mma:la qadda:sh 3andik
 3li: : 3andi: di:na:r bark
 muKammid : tnaijim tsallifni: xamsa mya:
 3li: : ba:hi: itfadhdhil ha:y ka:dTa b-xamsa mya:
 muKammid : ba:rakalla:hu: fi:k
 3li: : min ghi:r mziyya





Translation

Money

Mohamed : Do you have change for five Dinars?

Ali : No, I don't.

Mohamed : How much money do you have then?

Ali : I have a Dinar only.

Mohamed : Can you lend me five hundred Millimes?

Ali : O.K. Here is a five-hundred-Millime bill.

Mohamed : Thank you.

Ali : You're welcome.

1) Vocabulary to retain.

a) Verbs:

(3and) : have (see grammar point 2)

(najjim): be able to, can , manage

(sallif): lend

b) Nouns:

(Sarf) : Change

(di:na:r / di:na:ra:t): One Dinar/ Dinars

(flu:s) : Money

(ka:rTa) : Bill of money . (bya:sa): coin

c) Other expressions

(qadda:sh) : Question word meaning: "How much" or

"how many"

(b-qadda:sh): Question word meaning "How much" (price)

the (b-) sound is kept in the answer to introduce the price or the value of something as in (b-di:na

(itfadhdhil): is an all-purpose polite command used in several situations: to invite someone in, to offer someone something or to invite someone to do something.

(itfadhdhil) is the command form in the singular

(itfadhdhlu:) is the command form in the plural

(when addressing more than one person)

(min ghi:r mziyya): this is literally "without a favor" and

actually means "not at all" in response to :

(ba:rakalla:hu: fi:k)

II) More useful vocabulary.

The numbers from 21 to 100

-wa:Mid w-3ishri:n	:	21	- sitti:n	:	60
-thni:n w-3ishri:n	:	22	-sab3i:n	:	70
-thla:tha w-3ishri:n	:	23	-thma:ni:n	:	80
-arb3a w-3ishri:n	:	24	-tis3i:n	:	90
-xamsa w-3ishri:n	:	25	-mya:	:	100
-sitta w-3ishri:n	:	26			
-sab3a w-3ishri:n	:	27			
-thmanya w-3ishri:n	:	28			
-tis3a w-3ishri:n	:	29			
-thla:thi:n	:	30			
-arb3i:n	:	40			
-xamsi:n	:	50			

-From 20 to 99 you use the number and the singular form of nouns.

example: (wa:Mid w-sitti:n sti:lu:) : "Sixty-one pens".

-With the number 100, the sound (t) is added between the number and the singular noun.

Exercises.

1- Ask a question with the noun given, then give the answer using the number given.

Example: flu:s / zu:z di:na:ra:t

Q: qadda:sh 3andik flu:s

A: 3andi: zu:z di:na:ra:t

-ktub / 20 kta:b Q:

A:

-bi:ba:n/ ba:b 1 Q:

A:

-wraq / 50 warqa Q:

A:

-Twa:wil/ 10 Twa:wil Q:

A:

-kra:si:/ 33 kursi: Q:

A:

-sti:lu:wa:t/ 79 sti:lu: Q:

A:

2- complete the questions with the amounts given, then answer in the negative as in the example below:

-xamsa mya: Q: tnajjim tsallifni: xamsa mya:

A: la: ma: 3andi:sh xamsa mya:

Note:

Most feminine nouns in Arabic and with the sound (a). Examples:
(Ta:wla) : a table
(warqa) : a sheet of paper
(karra:sa):a notebook

Study the following list of feminine and masculine nouns and their corresponding plural forms.

<u>Masculine singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Translation</u>
ba:b	bi:ba:n	door / doors
shibba:k	shba:bik	window / windows
qasm	aqsa:m	classroom/ classrooms
bi:ru:	bi:ru:wa:t	office / offices
kursi:	kra:si:	chair / chairs
cta:b	ktub	book / books
maktib	mka:tib	school/ schools
qlam	qlamma:t	pencil/ pencils
ra:jil	rja:l	man / men
tilmi:d	tla:mJa	student / students
usta:d	asa:tJa	teacher/ teachers

<u>Feminine singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Translation</u>
Ta:wla	Twa:wil	Table / Tables
warqa	awra:q	paper / papers
mra:	nsa:	woman / women
karhba	kra:hib	car / cars
munga:la	mna:gil	watch / watches
ka:rTa	kwa:riT	bill / bills (money)

Feminine singularPluralTranslation

bya:sa

bya:sa:t

coin / coins

sa:bu:ra

sa:bu:ra:t

blackboard/ blackboards

shi:fu:nashi:fu:na:t

sponge / sponges

kilma

kilma:t

word / words

taSwi:ra

tSa:wir

picture / pictures

da:r

dya:r

house / houses

bi:t

byu:t

room / rooms

bla:d

hilda:n

country/ countries or
town / townsExercises:

1- Give the name of the item in each picture and use the proper demonstrative.



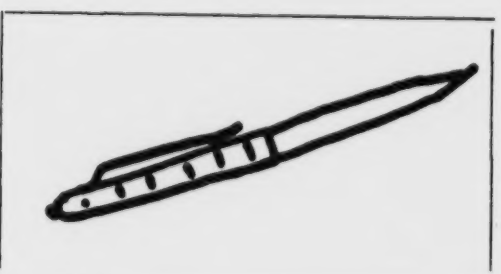
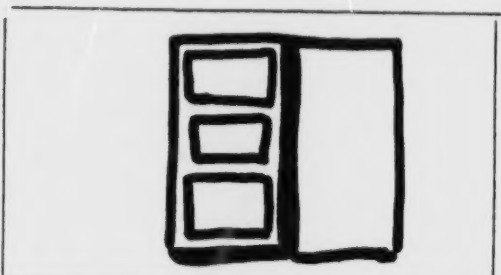
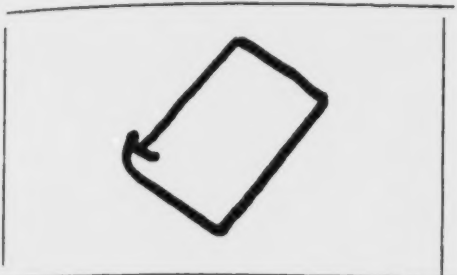
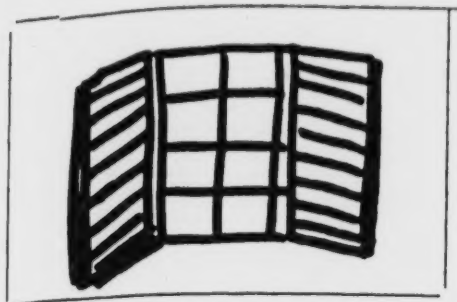
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2- Complete the following sentences using

a) ha:da: ha:di: ha:du:ma:

b) ha:da:ka ha:di:ka ha:du:kum

..... ba:b

.....ba:b

.....shibba:k

.....shibba:k

.....warqa

.....warqa

.....qasm

.....qasm

.....mra:

.....mra:

.....nsa:

.....nsa:

3- Use the six different forms of the demonstrative (ha:da: / ha:di: / ha:du:ma / ha:da:ka / ha:di:ka / ha:du:kum) as you show things or people around you.

Point 2

(3and) : have

Below is the conjugation of the verb (3and) in the present tense and in the three forms : Question form; affirmative form and negative form.

subject pronouns	Negative Form			
	Question form			
	Affirmative Form			
a:na:	ma:	3and	i:	<u>sh</u> (i:)
inti:	ma:	3and	ik	<u>sh</u> (i:)
huwwa	ma:	3and	u:	<u>sh</u> (i:)
hiyya	ma:	3and	ha:	<u>sh</u> (i:)
a:na:	ma:	3and	na:	<u>sh</u> (i:)
intu:ma:	ma:	3and	kum	<u>sh</u> (i:)
hu:ma:	ma:	3and	hum	<u>sh</u> (i:)

Notes

1- (3and) is considered to be an irregular verb because only suffuxes are added to the root of the verb to conjugate it.

2- (3and) also means "at" . Example: (3and ijirbi:): "At the grocer's".

Exercises.

1-Complete using a form of (3and) in the affirmative.

- fa:Tma di:na:r bark
- inti: kta:b 3arbi:
- inti: w-a:na: zu:z kra:ris
- la:ma:ri:ka:n barsha flu:s
- intu:ma: barsha flu:s
- ja:k usta:ð ba:hi:
- a:na: da:r 3arbi:
- huwwa karhba

2-Make a question using the items given, then answer in the negative.

Example. -3li: / 3and/ 3ashra di:na:ra:t

Q: (3li:) 3andu:sh(i:) 3ashra di:na:ra:t

A: la: (3li:) ma: 3andu:sh(i:)

- | | |
|---|----------|
| -su:zin / 3and / karra:sa. | Q: |
| | A: |
| -rid <u>ha</u> :/ 3and / bar <u>sha</u> flu:s | Q: |
| | A: |
| -a <u>h</u> na:/3and/ <u>th</u> la: <u>th</u> a Twa:wil | Q: |
| | A: |
| -ittwa:nsa/3and/ kra:hib | Q: |
| | A: |

3- Answer the following questions.

- inti: 3andikshi: da:r
-inti: 3andikshi: mya:-t- du:la:r
-aḥna: 3andna:shi: ktub 3arbi:
-intu:ma: 3andkumshi: sti:lu:wa:t
-ilkarhba 3andha:shi: arb3a bi:ba:n
-ilqasm 3andu:shi: zu:z shba:bik
-ijjirbi: 3andu:shi: Sarf
-

IV) Communication activities

1- Translate :

Ali : Do you have any money?

Jack : Yes, I have five Dinars.

Ali : Only five! How much can you lend me?

Jack : I can lend you one Dinar.

Ali : Thank you.

Jack : Not at all.

- 2- Turn the following dialogue to
- a) the third person sing. mas
 - b) the third person sing. fem.
 - c) second person plural

A- 3andikshi: Sarf di:na:r

B- la: ma: 3andi:sh

A- mma:la qadda:sh 3andik

B- 3andi: xamsa mya: bark.

a) Third person singular masculine

A-.....

b) Third person singular fem.

A-.....

B-.....

A-.....

B-.....

B-.....

A-.....

B-.....

c) Second person plural

A-.....

B-.....

A-.....

B-.....

3- Try to find the prices of the following items:

-ku:ka : coke

-qahwa : a cup of coffee

-xubza : a loaf of bread

-ka3ba yughurT : one yughurt

-ha:ku: swa:gir : a pack of cigarettes

-wqi:da : a box of matches

-sti:lu: : a pen

-ki:lu: sukkur : (one kilo of sugar)

-karra:sa : a notebook.

Remember to practice the question with your teacher:

-b-qadda:sh il-ku:ka .

-b-qadda:sh il-.....

sing. masc

sing. fem.

ural

ular fem.

ja:k : sa:maʔni: min fadhlik
 ra:jil: itfadhdhil
 ja:k : wi:n ja:t ilbu:STa
 ra:jil: fi: sha:ra3 lundra
 ja:k : wi:n ja: sha:ra3 lundra
 ra:jil: baʔda ilmarshi: wra: ilqahwa
 ja:k : qri:b walla b3i:d min hu:ni:
 ra:jil: imshi: taqri:b thmanyanya mya:t mi:tru:
 w- ba3d du:r 3allimi:n
 ja:k : ba:rakalla:hu: fi:k
 ra:jil: min ghi:r mziyya



Translation

Jack : Excuse me please.

A man : Yes?

Jack : Where's the post office?

The man: It's on London Avenue.

Jack : Where's London Avenue?

The man: It's near the market, behind the café.

Jack : Is it near or far from here?

The man: Walk about 800 meters, then turn right.

Jack : Thank you.

The man: You're welcome.

1) Vocabulary to retain

a) verbs

(sa:maʔ) : Excuse . (sa:maʔni:) : Excuse me.

(ja:) : Past infinitive of "come" which is also the verb "come" conjugated in the past tense with the third person singular masculine. (huwwa ja:): "He came"

(ja:t) : The verb " come" conjugated in the past tense with the third person singular feminine : (hiyya ja:t).

(wi:n ja:): or (wi:n ja:t) is literally "Where came" and actually means "Where is..."

(imshi:) : "Walk" order form and present infinitive form.

(du:r) : "Turn": order form and present infinitive form.

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b) Nouns

(ra:jl) : "A man" (rja:l) : "Men".

(ilbu:STa): (il) : The definite article : "the" + (bu:STa): "post office".

(sha:ra3) : "Avenue". (shwa:ri3) : "Avenues".

(nuskin fi: sha:ra3 ba:ri:z): "I live on Paris Avenue"
the actual meaning of (fi:) is "in".

(lundra) : "London".

(marshi:) : "Market" (masc. sing). It comes from the word
"Marché" in French.

(qahwa) : "café". (fem. sing). It can also mean "coffee".

(mi:tru:) : "Meter" (masc. sing.); (mi:truwa:t) : "Meters".

(3allimi:n): is a combination of the preposition (3la:) which
means "on" or "to", and (limi:n) which means "right"
(3alliSa:r) : "On" or "to the left".

c) Adjectives.

The adjectives in Arabic follow the nouns they modify in
gender and number. Thus each adjective should have three forms:

(qri:b) : "near" (masc. sing). (qri:ba): fem. sing. (qra:b): plural.

(b3i:d) : "far" (masc. sing.) (b3i:da): fem. sing. (b3a:d): plural.

d) Other expressions

(min fadhlik): "Please". Used when addressing one person.

(min fdhalkum) is used when addressing more than
one.

(ba3da) : "near" or "next to".

(wra:) : "behind".

(walla) : "or"

Exercises.

1- Substitution.

-ilbu:STa qri:ba min hu:ni:
-ilqahwa
-ilqahwa qri:ba min hu:ni:
-idda:r.....
-lundra.....
-tu:nis
-fa:Tma
-su:sa
-ru:ma
-ilbu:STa

2- Substitution (Oral)

-wi:n ja:t ilbu:STa
-idda:r
-wi:n ja:t idda:r
-.....ilqahwa
-.....lundra
-.....tu:nis
-.....ilkarhba
-.....su:sa
-.....ilbu:STa

3- Use the following expressions to fill in the blanks:

(sha:ra3) ; (b3i:da) ; (qri:ba); (min fadhlik); (ja:t) ; (baMda)
-sallifni: di:na:r
-aMna: ilmaktib
-wi:n wa:shintun.
-binzart min tu:nis

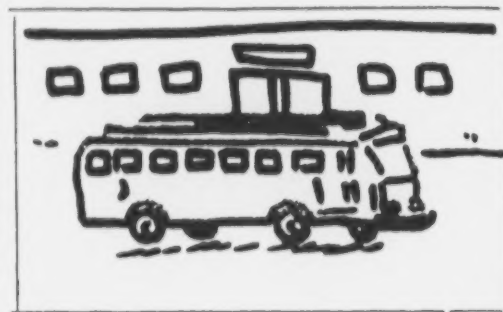
-a:na: iTta:wla

-famma barsha kra:hib fi: laŋbi:b bu:rgi:ba .

-a:ma:ri:kya min hu:ni:

III) More useful vocabulary

Look at these pictures



a) Nouns:

(xa:ri:Ta) : "Map" (fem. sing). (xara:yiT) : "Maps" (plural)
(mŋaTTa) : "Station". (fem. sing). (mŋaTTa:T) : "Stations" (plural)
(mŋaTTit ilka:r) : "The bus station". (mŋaTTit ittri:nu:) : "The train station".

(ilmaTa:r) : "the airport". (masc. sing.)

(ilŋa:nu:t) : "The shop"

(ilba:nka) : "the bank"

(issi:ni:ma) : "The cinema".

(ilpi:si:n) : "The swimming pool" (French)

(idda:r) : "The house"

(irrastu:tan) : "The restaurant"

(nahj) : "street".

(bla:d/ bilda:n) : "Country/ countries" or "Town/ towns".

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b) Verbs

(a:qif) : "Stop" or "Stand up". Order form and present inf.

(a:qfu:) : "Stop" or "Stand up" Order form for the plural.

-(uxruj/ uxrju:) : "go out". order form in the singular and the plural

-(udxul/ udxlu:) : "Go in" . Order form in the sing. and the plural

-(ishri:/ishri:w): "Buy".

c) Other expressions.

(fu:q) : "On" or "Over".

(taht) : "Under".

(bijnah) : "beside", "by"; or "next to".

(Tu:l Tu:l): "Straight ahead"

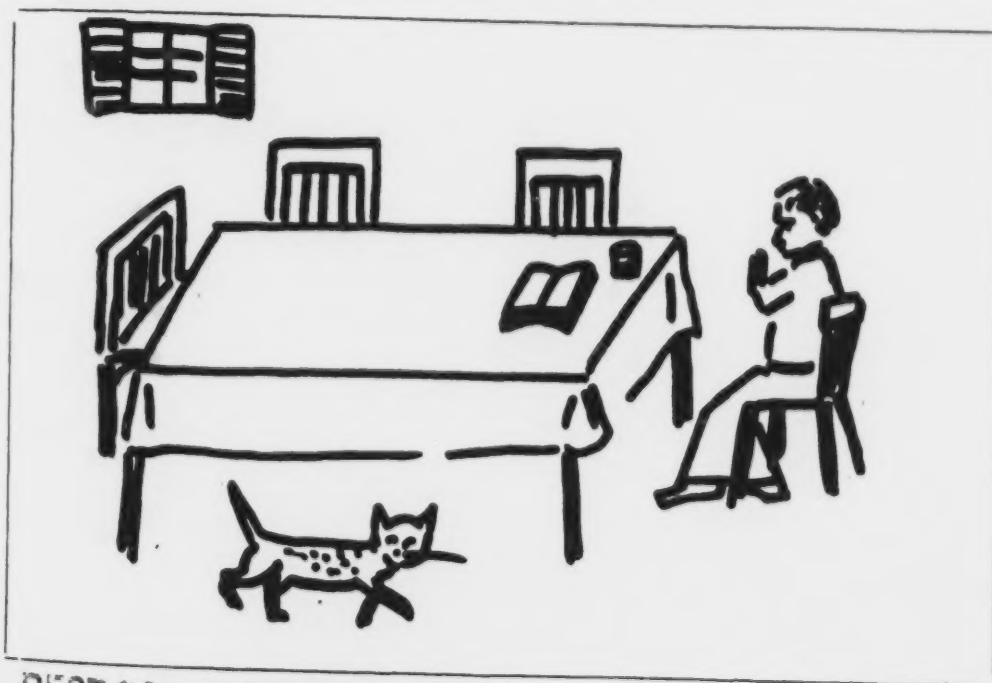
(ma: bi:n): "Between".

(mqa: bil): "in front of"

(ki:fa:sh nimshi: lil-bu:STa) : "How do I get to the post office"

Exercises

1- Look at the picture and make as many sentences as possible while using the above studied expressions.



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2- Use: (bijnaḥ) ; (baḥḥa:) ; (wra:); (mqa: bil); (taḥt) ; (3la:);
(fi:) to answer the questions.

- wi:n ja: ilmaḥtib :
- wi:n ja:t da:r su:zin :
- wi:n ja: ilḥa:nu:t :
- wi:n ilkta:b :
- wi:n da:vi:d :
- wi:n ilkursi: :
- wi:n aḥna: :

3- Complete the following sentences using the proper words.

- imshi:
- a:qif ilba:b
- udxul fi: il.....
- ishri: ku:ka ilḥa:nu:t
- du:r 3al w-ba3d imshi: taqri:b
mi:tru:
- a:na: wra: w-baḥḥa: w-mqa: bil

4- Translate into English

A- sa:maḥni: min fadhlik

B- itfadhdhil

A- ki:fa:sh nnajjim nimshi: limḥaTTiT ilka:r

B- imshi: Tu:l Tu:l taqri:b ki:lu:ma:tir w-ba3d du:r 3alliSa:r
mḥaTTiT ilka:r fi: sha:ra3 ilha:di: sha:kir

A- ba:rakallahu: fi:k

B- min ghi:r mziyya.

IV) Grammar.

Point -1- : The Gender

In Arabic, persons, animals or things are either MASCULINE or FEMININE.

Examples:

- (usta:d) : "teacher" (masculine). (usta:da) : (feminine)
- (qaTTu:s) : "cat" (masculine). (qaTTu:sa) : (feminine)
- (kursi:) : "chair" (masculine)
- (Ta:wla) : "table" (feminine)

Notes :

a) The parts of the body that are double are feminine

- i.e. -(wadin) : "ear" -(yid) : "hand"
- (3i:n) : "eye" -(sa:q) : "foot"

b) the names of towns and countries are feminine

- i.e. -(tu:nis kbi:ra) : "Tunis is big"
- (Ta:lya qri:ba) : "Italy is close"

c) Generally, all nouns ending in (a) are feminine ; such as:

- (ka:rTa) ; (karra:sa) ; (karhba) ; (qahwa) ; (Ta:wla)

d) The following are among the few nouns that are feminine but end with a consonant

- (da:r) : "house"
- (hi:t) : "room"
- (bla:d) : "town" or "country"

e) In Arabic, adjectives are not neutral like in English, but they follow the nouns they modify in gender and number.

Study the following list of adjectives in their singular masculine and singular feminine forms.

<u>Masculine singular</u>	<u>Feminine singular</u>	<u>Translation</u>
-(b3i:d)	-(b3i:da)	far
-(qri:b)	-(qri:ba)	near
-(kbi:r)	-(kbi:ra)	big/large
-(sghi:r)	-(sghi:ra)	small/ little
-(ba:rid)	-(ba:rda)	cold
-(sxu:n)	-(sxu:na)	hot
-(ba:hi:)	-(ba:hya)	good

Exercises

1- Make two separate lists out of these nouns: one for the masculine and the other for the feminine.

(kursi:) ;(ra:jl);(Ta:wla);(warqa);(qahwa);(ama:ri:ka:ni:);
 (tu:nsiyya);(ja:ri:da);(qlam);(Ma:nu:t);(jarda);(sha:ra3);(warda)
 (sa:bu:ra);(ku:ka);(kilma); da:r);qasm);(bMar);(hi:t);(Marf);
 (ba:b).

Feminine nouns

Masculine nouns

2- Put the adjectives given in their correct forms.

-ha:da: ra:jl -(kbi:r)

-ha:di: mra:(sgbi:r)

-ishri: qahwa -(sxu:n)

-famma ku:ka (ba:rid)

-tu:nis bla:d (sgbi:r)

-a:ma:ri:kya bla:d (kbi:r)

-ilkursi: (qri:b) min iTTa:wla

-iTta:wla (b3i:d) min hu:ni:

-ilusta:d (ba:hi:) ya:sir.

Point-2- The imperative form.

There are two forms for the imperative or command form of verbs in Arabic. One form corresponds to the second person singular (inti:) and the other to the second person plural: (intu:ma:).

The imperative singular corresponds to the stem (or root) of the verb used to conjugate the present tense (see next unit).

-Examples: (imshi:) : "go" or "walk"

(du:r) : "turn".

The imperative plural is formed by adding (w) to the verbs ending with a vowel and (u:) to those ending with a consonant.

-Examples : (imshi:) : singular (imshi:w) : plural

(du:r) : singular, (du:ru:) : plural

Exercises:

1- Change to the plural

-itfadhdi :

- imshi: Tu:l Tu:l
- du:r 3allimi:n
- Sarrif xamsa di:na:ra:t.
- i:ja: ilhu:ni:
- 3a:wid ilkilma
- iktib iddars
- a3Ti: ilkta:b l-sunya

2- Translate into Arabic

- Go to the post office
- Repeat the lesson
- Make change for one Dinar
- Come in and stand by the door
- Turn right then left.
- Walk straight ahead.

V) Communication activities :

1) The students act the parts of three people: one is Tunisian who speaks no English, another a Tunisian who speaks English and the third an American who speaks no Arabic. The American asks for directions, the Tunisian who speaks no English gives them and the other Tunisian translates both questions and answers.

2- Give directions to your friend so that (s)he can get to your house.

3- Teacher draws a map of the town with names of the streets and places familiar to students. Students are asked to give directions to get to get to these places with the school as starting point.

Introduction to Arabic Script

The Tunisian dialect is a spoken language. Therefore, it is not often found written in books, magazines, newspapers etc... Tunisians are not formally taught to write or speak it. In most cases we find publications available only in classical Arabic. It is possible, however, to write any Arabic dialect in Arabic script, giving a clearer sense to the words and their meanings when they change according to prefixes or suffixes. You may find it more interesting to understand Arabic -any Arabic- when it is written in script form, though for pronunciation and speed in learning, the phonetics may continue to be more helpful.

There are five main differences between English script and Arabic script. These are:

1- Arabic script is written from right to left.

2- There are two types of vowels in Arabic script:

a) short vowels which are written over or under the consonants without being linked to them. These are less important vowels and may be dropped.

b) long vowels which are linked to consonants and play a double role. In some situations they are considered consonants and in others they are vowels.

3- The shape of the letters in the Arabic alphabet changes slightly depending on its placement at the beginning, middle or end of a word.

4- There are twenty eight letters in the Arabic alphabet, 22 of them can be linked to the next letter in a word on the left. Six letters cannot be linked on the left and the word is then written in two parts: These letters are the long vowel (a:) and the following consonants: (w; d; ð ; r ; z).

5- When a consonant is doubled, it is written only once and a small (w) is written over the letter.

Example: (barra:) =

In studying Arabic script we will start with the letters which present the easiest shape and the alphabet will be grouped by letters which appear alike. Try to be attentive to the differences between Arabic and English script and you will encounter fewer difficulties

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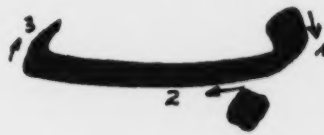
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Script



iTTaqS w-ilfSu:l

bi:l : iTTaqS sxu:n ya:sir w-a:na: 3uTsha:n barsha

layla : biTTbi:3a aXna: fi: iSSi:f tawwa

bi:l : iTTaqS fi: iSSi:f di:ma: hakka

layla : fil3a:da iddinya sxu:na fi: iSSi:f w-ishshams za:rqa
w-issma: Sa:fya

bi:l : ki:fa:sh y-walli: iTTaqS fi: ilxri:f

layla : filxri:f famma irri:W w-ilmTar tSubb sa:3a sa:3a

bi:l : w-fi: ishshta:

layla : fi: ishshta: tSubb ilmTar barsha w-iddinya tibril bilgda:
la:kin fi: irrbi:3 tibda: iddinya tusxun bishshwayya
bishshwayya.



Translation :

The weather and the seasons

- Bill : The weather is very hot and I am very thirsty.
Leila : It's natural. We're in summer now.
Bill : Is it always like this in summer?
Leila : It's usually hot in summer, the sun shines and the sky is blue.
Bill : How does the weather become in the fall?
Leila : It's windy in the fall and rainy sometimes.
Bill : What about winter?
Leila : In winter, it rains a lot and it gets really cold. In spring, however, it starts getting warmer and warmer.
-

1) Vocabulary to retain

1- Nouns :

- (iTtaqS) : "the weather" (masc. singular noun)
(iSSi:f) : "summer" (masc. singular noun)
(ilxri:f) : "fall" (masc. sing. n.)
(ishshhta:) : "winter" (masc. sing. n.)
(irrbi:3) : "spring" (masc. sing. n.)
(iddinya) : this expression has at least three meanings:
a) "the weather" as in (iddinya sxu:na): "the weather is hot".
b) "life" as in (hakka:ka iddinya): "Such is life".
c) "landscape" as in: (nitfarrij 3la: iddinya): "I'm contemplating the landscape".

(ishshams) : "The sun" (feminine singular noun)
 (issma:) : "the sky" (fem. sing. n.)
 (irri:W) : "the wind" (masc. sing. n.)
 (ilmTar) : "the rain" (fem. sing. noun)

2- Verbs:

(ywalli:) : "it (he, she) becomes". (walli:) : "become" (stem)
 (tSubb) : "it rains" or "pours". (Subb) : "rain" or "pour".
 (tibrid) : "it gets cold". (ibrid) : "to cool off", "to become cold".
 (tusxun) : "it warms up", "it becomes warm or hot".
 (usxun) : "to warm up" (stem of the verb)

3- Adjectives:

(sxu:n) : "hot" (masc. sing) (sxu:na/sxa:n) : (fem. sing/plural)
 (3uTsha:n) : "thirsty" (masc. sing). (3uTsha:na/ 3Ta:sha) : (fem. sing/ plural)
 (za:rqa) : "shining". It's the present participle of the verb (uzruq) : "shine".
 (Sa:fya) : "clear" or "pure". (Sa:fi:/ Sa:fi:n) : (masc. sing. and plural forms)

4- Other expressions:

(biTThi:3a) : "Naturally". (iTThi:3a) : "nature" (fem. sing. n.)
 (di:ma:) : "always"
 (ki:f hakka) : "like this". (ki:f ki:f) : "the same"
 (fil3a:da) : is literally "in the habit". it actually means "usually". (3a:da) : "habit". (fem. sing. n.)
 (ki:f il3a:da) : "as usual".
 (bilgda:) : "well".

(bishshwayya bishshwayya) : (bishshwayya) : "slowly". When this expression is repeated twice after a conjugated verb, it implies a gradual change as in: (ikbir bishshwayya bishshwayya) : "grow bigger and bigger".

(ki:fa:sh) : "how". (question word)

(la:kin) : "However, but, nevertheless, ..."

Exercises

1- Match the expressions of column A- with those in column B-

-A-	-B-
1-issma:	a-ba:rda
2-ilmTar	b-Tsubb
3-iTTaqS	c-za:rqa
4-iddinya	d-Sa:fya
5- <u>ishshams</u>	e- sxu:n

2- Translate into Arabic

- We're in summer now.
- It rains in winter
- The weather is cold in winter.
- The sky is blue.
- It's raining heavily.
- It's windy.
- What's the weather like?

11) More useful vocabulary

1- Nouns:

(FaSl/ fSu:l)	: "Season/ seasons"
(nha:r/ayya:m)	: " day/ days"
(li:l)	: "night"
(li:la/lya:li:)	: "one night/ nights"
(sa:3a/sa:3a:t)	: "one hour/ hours"
(shhar/ ushhra)	: "month/ months"
(3a:m/ sni:n)	: "one year/ years"
(ja:nfi:)	: "January"
(fi:fri:)	: "February"
(ma:ris)	: "March"
(afri:l)	: "April"
(ma:y)	: "May"
(jwa:n)	: "June"
(jwi:lya)	: "July"
(u:t)	: "August"
(sibtambir)	: "September"
(uctu:bir)	: "October"
(nufambir)	: "November"
(di:sambir)	: "December"
(irr3ad)	: "Thunder"
(3a:Sfa)	: " a storm"
(ilbraq)	: "lightening"
(nisma)	: "breeze"
(ilbard)	: "cold"
(issxa:na)	: "heat"
(idhdhba:b)	: " fog"
(innadwa)	: "dew"
(issqi:3)	: "frost"
(ilgamra)	: "the moon"

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(sʰa:ba/sʰa:b) : "a cloud/ clouds"

(ilhwa:) : "the air"

(nijma/nju:m) : "a star/ stars"

2-Verbs :

(unfux) : "to blow"

(itr3id) : "to shiver"

(fi:dh) : "to flood"

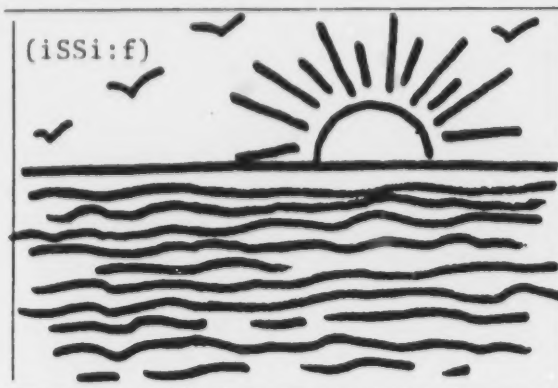
3-adjectives

(da:fi:/da:fya/da:fi:n): "warm" (masc.sing/fem. sing/ plural)

(adhlim/ dhalma) : "dark" (masc.sing/fem. sing.)

Exercise

Look at the following pictures and write as many sentences as you can describing them.



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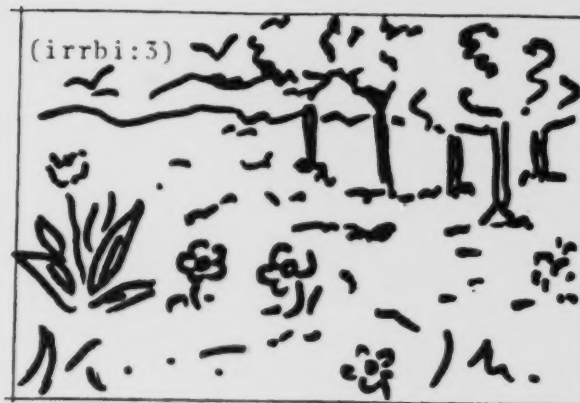
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- 5-

III) Grammar :

The definite article .

A- In English, nouns are sometimes preceded by the particle "a" or "an" when they are in the singular form. That same particle disappears when those same nouns become plural . That particle and its absence with plural nouns symbolize the indefinite article in English.

In Arabic, the indefinite article has no symbol. Thus the absence of articles in front of nouns means that those nouns are indefinite. Accordingly, we have:

(karhbha) : "a car"

(kra:hib): "cars"

(fikra) : "an idea"

(afka:r) : "ideas"

E- The definite article "the" is rendered in two different ways in Tunisian Arabic, depending on the initial sound of the (singular or plural) noun. study the following tables:

Table-1-

<u>initial sound</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>noun + definite article</u>	<u>Translation</u>
(f)	fikra	ilfikra	the idea
(m)	maktib	ilmaktib	the school
(b)	ba:b	ilba:b	the door
(x)	xari:Ta	ilxari:Ta	the map
(K)	Mal	ilMal	the solution
(gh)	ghalTa	ilghalTa	the mistake
(3)	3sal	il3sal	the honey
(k)	kta:b	ilkta:b	the book
(g)	ga:zu:za	ilga:zu:za	the soft drink
(q)	qahwa	ilqahwa	the café/coffee
(y)	yid	ilyid	the hand
(w)	warqa	ilwarqa	the sheet of p
(i)	inta:j	ilinta:j	the production
(a)	aswa:q	ilaswa:q	the souks.

According to the list above, (il) is prefixed to the noun to make it definite.

Table-2-

<u>Initial sound</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>noun + definite article</u>	<u>Translation</u>
(d)	da:r	idda:r	the house
(T)	Ta:wla	iTTa:wla	the table
(t)	ta:y	itta:y	the tea

<u>Initial sound</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Noun +definite article</u>	<u>Translation</u>
(n)	na:s	inna:s	the people
(l)	la3ba	illa3ba	the game
(s)	sukkur	issukkur	the sugar
(sh)	sha:ra3	ishsha:ra3	the avenue
(S)	Su:f	iSSu:f	the wool
(r)	ra:jil	irra:jil	the man
(dh)	dhhar	idhdhhar	the back
(z)	zarbiyya	izzarbiyya	the carpet
(th)	thu:m	iththu:m	the garlic
(j)	jirbi:	ijjirbi:	the grocer
(d)	di:l	iddi:l	the tail

The last table shows that the nouns that begin with the mentioned sounds become definite when we add the sound (i) and double the initial sound.

Exercise.

-Add the definite article to these words.

qahwa	sukkur	nha:r
bla:d	na3na:3	mya:
ku:ka	ta:y	marshi:
fanTa	su:q	shams
gamra	shibba:k	mHaTTa
ma:	dabbu:za	ka:r
kta:h	Sarf	mu:nu:pri:
flu:s	di:na:r	mziyya
qlam	maktib	qasm

IV) Communication activities

1- Question and answer

1-ki:fa:sh iTTaQs tawwa

2-iTTaQs fi: a:ma:ri:kya ki:f hakka

3-ba:hi: iTTaQs ha:da: walla la:

4-tnajjim taqra bilgda: fi: issxa:na

5-shnuwwa ishshhar ha:da:

2- Complete the following table

<u>(ilfSu:l)</u>	<u>(ilushhra)</u>	<u>(ilayya:m)</u>
ishshta:		31 yu:m
		
	ma:ris	31 yu:m
irrbil:3	afri:l	30 yu:m
		
		
iSSi:f		
		
		
ilxri:f		
		
		

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ilmashru:ba:t

3li: : a:sh ta3mil ya: Sa:laM
Sa:laM : Matta shay
3li: : hayya nimshi:w lilqahwa w-nushrbu: Ma:ja m3a:
b3adhna:
Sa:laM : fikra ba:hya

filqahwa

ilqahwa:ji: : itfadhdhlu: a:sh tushrbu:
3li: : a:na: ma:ḍabiyya 3la: ga:zu:za ba:rda
Sa:laM : a:na: ji:bli: qahwa kaMla w-ka:s ma:
ilqahwa:ji: : Ma:dhir

ba3d shwayya

3li: : itfadhdhil ; ha:y xamsa a:la:f xu:ḍ Maq ilku:ka
w-rajji3 ilba:qi:
ilqahwa:ji: : ma: 3andi:sh Sarf
Sa:liM : ma: ysa:lish taw nxalliS 3li:k
3li: : ba:rakallahu: fi:k.



Translation:

Drinks

Ali : What are you doing, Salah?

Salah : nothing.

Ali : Let's go to the café and drink something together.

Salah : Good idea.

At the café

Waiter : What would you like to drink?

Ali : I'd like a cold soft drink.

Salah : Bring me a black coffee and a glass of water.

Waiter : Right away.

A little later

Ali : Here you are. Here is five Dinars. Take the price of the
coke and give me the change back.

Waiter : I don't have change.

Salah : Never mind, Ali; I'll pay for you.

Ali : Thank you.

7) Vocabulary to retain

a) nouns

(qahwa/qha:wi:) : "café/café's" or "a cup of coffee/ cups of coffee".

(qahwa:ji:) : "waiter"

(Ka:ja/Ka:ja:t) : "thing/things" or "something/ some things"

(fikra/ afka:r) : "idea/ ideas"

(ga:zu:za/ ga:zu:za:t)	: "a soft drink/ soft drinks".
(ku:ka)	: "Coke".
(ka:s / ki:sa:n)	: " a glass/ glasses"
(ma:)	: " water"
(Maq)	: "price"
(ilba:qi:)	: " the change"
(Sarf)	: " change of...."

b) verbs

(nimshi:w)	: (imshi:) is the stem of the verb which means "walk" or "go" and which is conjugated in the present tense with the 1st person plural (aMna: nimshi:w)
(nushrbu:)	: (ushrub) is the stem of the verb. It means "drink" It is conjugated in the present tense with the 1st person plural : (aMna nushrbu:) : "we drink".
(ji:bli:)	: (ji:b) : "bring": command form and stem of the verb. (ji:bli:) is literally " bring to me". (-li:): indirect object pronoun: "to me".
(xu:d)	: "take" : imperative form . The stem of this verb is different from its command form. It is (a:xud)
(rajji3)	: "Give back", or "pay back". stem and command form of the verb.
(nxalliS)	: (xalliS): "pay" is the stem of the verb. It is conjugated in the present tense with the 1st person singular (a:na: nxalliS) : "I pay". (nxalliS 3li:k) : "I pay for you."

c) adjectives :

(ba:hi:/ba:hya/ba:hi:n)	: "Good" or "nice".
-------------------------	---------------------

(ba:rid/ ba:rda/ ba:rdi:n) : "cold".

(akʔil / kaʔla / kʔul) : "black"

(ʔa:dhir/ ʔa:dhra/ ʔa:dhri:n): "ready" or "right away" when used
as a response to a command.

(sxu:n / sxu:na/ sxa:n) : "hot".

d) other expressions

(m3a: b3adhna:) : "us together"

(m3a: b3adhkum) : "you together"

(m3a: b3adhhum) : "them together"

(taw) or (tawwa) : "Now". When followed by a verb in the present tense, it implies a future: (unpremeditated action)

(ʔatta) : a) "Even" i.e. (ʔatta davi:d ja:): "Even David came".

b) "Also" or "too". i.e.

A- (a:na: 3uTsha:n): A- "I'm thirsty".

B-(ʔatta a:na: 3uTsha:n): B- "Me too."

c) "until" or "to". i.e. (ʔatta l-ba3d)
"Until later."

II) Questions on the dialogue.

1- a:sh ya3mil Sa:laʔ

2- wi:n yʔib yimshi: 3li:

3-shnuwwa yʔib yushrub Salaʔ

4-shku:n yxalliS

5- 3li: 3andu: flu:s walla la:

Exercises

1- Fill in the blanks with the following expressions:

(sxu:na) ; (tushrub) ; (qahwa) ; (ki:sa:n) ; (ji:bli:) ;
(ha:rid) ; (nxalliS) ; (ilba:qi:) ; (m3a: b3adhkum); (Maq).

- 1- _____ ilqahwa mya: w-3ishri:n milli:m
- 2-ilqahwa _____ la:kin ilma: _____;
- 3-inna:s yushrbu: ilga:zu:z fi: _____.
- 4-ilqahwa:ji: 3andu: barsha _____ ma:
- 5- _____ fanTa min fadhlik
- 6-xu:ð di:na:r w-rajji3 _____
- 7-3a:wdu: ilkilma _____.
- 8-hiyya 3uTsha:na w-tMib _____ barsha ma:
- 9-nMib _____ 3li:k Ma:ja fi: ilqahwa.

2- Match the expressions of column -A- with those of column -B-

-A-

-B-

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1- nimshi: | a) ba:rda |
| 2-nushrub | b) lilqahwa |
| 3-nxalliS | c) 3li:k Ma:ja |
| 4-ga:zu:za | d) qahwa |
| 5-qahwa | e) kaMla |

III) More useful vocabulary

(qahwa 3arbi:) : "Turkish coffee"

(qahwa Mli:b) : "Coffee with milk" (a lot of milk and very little coffee)

(qahwa shTa:r) : "Coffee with milk" (half coffee and half milk)

(qahwa ikspra:s) : "coffee espresso".

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Study the following pictures



(KuTT)



(Mill)



(Marrik)



(Subb)



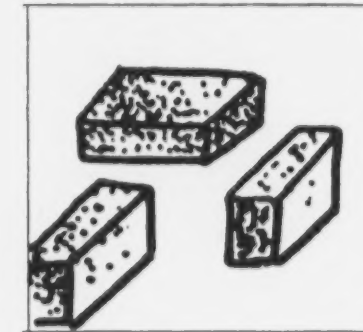
(bazzi3)



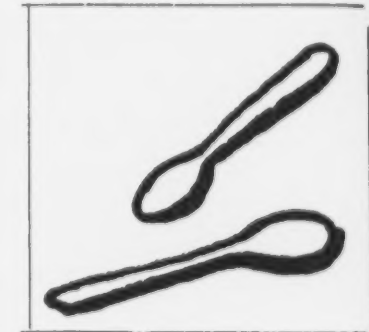
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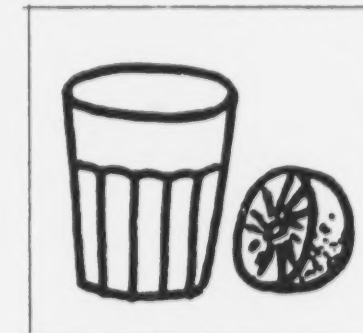
(finja:n/ fna:jil)



(Ta:ba3/ twa:bi3 sukkur) (mgharfa/ mgha:rif)



(Tbaq/ Tbaqqa:t)



(3Si:r burdga:n)



(li:mu:na:dha)

(ta:y aḥmir)	: "red tea"
(ta:y axdhir)	: "green tea"
(na3na:3)	: "mint"
(sukkur)	: "sugar"
(na:di:)	: "call" (someone at a distance)
(a3Sir)	: "squeeze" (oranges to make juice)
(uTlub)	: "order" , "ask for something".
(qwi:/qwiyya:qwiyyi:n)	: "strong"
(murr/ murra/murri:n)	: "bitter"
(xfi:f/ xfi:fa/ xfa:f)	: "light"
(Ḥlu:/Ḥluwwa/ Ḥluwwi:n)	: "sweet"
(qa:riS/ qa:rSa/qa:rSi:n)	: "sour"
(aqra ja:ri:da)	: "read the newspaper"
(itkayyif duxxa:n)	: "smoke tabac"
(itḤaddith m3a: inna:s)	: "talk with people"
(al3ib ilka:rTa)	: "play cards"
(al3ib iddi:mi:nu:)	: "play dominos"
(dhayyi3 ilwaqt)	: "waste time"
(3addi: ilwaqt)	: "while time away"
(itfarhid)	: "have a nice time"
(axsir)	: "lose"
(irbaḤ)	: "win"

More vocabulary exercises

A) Fill in the blanks with the following expressions:

(yal3ib) ; (ybazza3) ; (ySubb) ; (ydhayyi3) ; (na:di:) ; (mgharfa) ;
 (ta3sir) ; (yḤuTT) ; (yḤarrik) ; (Twa:bi3) ; (murra).

1-.....ilqahwa:ji: min fadhlik

2-Sa:liḤ barsha sukkur filqahwa la:kin bi:l yushrub
 ilqahwa

- 3- Sa:liḥ yḥuTT thla:tha sukkur filqahwa
 4- Sa:liḥ issukkur bil
 5-ilqahwa:ji: itta:y filka:s
 6-fa:Tma tḥibb tushrub 3Si:r burdga:n. hiyya ilburdga:n
 fi: ka:s.
 7-Sa:liḥ yimshi: lilqahwa bish ilka:rTa
 8-3li: yḥarrik iTTa:wla w-..... itta:y.

-B- Turn into Arabic.

1- David likes going to the café.

.....

2-There are many people in the café.

.....

3- He likes to talk with people and play cards.

.....

4- He wants to learn how to play "shkubba"

.....

5-John does not like to drink Turkish coffee.

.....

IV) Grammar :

Point-1- The present simple tense .

To form the present simple tense of verbs, certain prefixes and suffixes are added to the verb stem. The verb stem in dialectical Arabic is also the singular imperative form.

Look at the following table:

PRONOUNS	PREFIXES	STEM	PRONOUNS	PREFIXES	STEM	SUFFIXES
a:na:	n	ḥuTT	aḥna:	n	ḥuTT	u:
inti:	t	ḥuTT	intu:ma:	t	ḥuTT	u:
huwwa	y	ḥuTT	hu:ma:	y	ḥuTT	u:
hiyya	t	ḥuTT				

-The negative form of the present tense in Tunisian Arabic is expressed by adding (ma:) before the conjugated verb and (sh) or (shi:) after it.

Example: a:na: naqra: : "I study."

a:na: ma: naqra:sh (shi:) "I don't study."

-The question form is expressed either by intonation or by adding (sh) or (shi:) to the conjugated verb.

Example : (inti: timshi: m3a:na) : "You go with us?"

(inti: timshi:sh(i:) m3a:na:) : "Do you go with us?"

Look at this cumulative table :

Pronouns		The negative form			
		The question form			
		The affirmative form			
		The stem			
a:na:	ma:	n	iktib		<u>sh</u> (i:)
inti:	ma:	t	ikyib		<u>sh</u> (i:)
huwwa	ma:	y	iktib		<u>sh</u> (i:)
hiyya	ma:	t	iktib		<u>sh</u> (i:)
a3na:	ma:	n	ikth	u:	<u>sh</u> (i:)
intu:ma:	ma:	t	iktb	u:	<u>sh</u> (i:)
hu:ma:	ma:	y	iktb	u:	<u>sh</u> (i:)

Notes

1- In Arabic, the stem of some verbs ends in a mute consonant like (ushrub) : "to drink" while the stem of other verbs ends in a long vowel as in (imshi:) : "to go"

a) When we conjugate a monosyllabic verb ending with a mute

consonant, the final consonant is doubled when the verb is conjugated with plural subjects.

Example :

(Sub) : "to pour" aḵna: nSubbu:

intu:ma: tSubbu:

hu:ma: ySubbu:

b) When we conjugate a multisyllabic verb ending with a mute consonant, the last vowel is dropped with the plural subjects.

Example:

(uṣhrub) : "To drink"...aḵna: nuṣhrbu:

intu:ma: tuṣhrbu:

hu:ma: yuṣhrbu:

c) When we conjugate a verb ending with an elongation, the suffix (u:) added to the stem with the plural subjects becomes a(w) sound

Example:

(imshi:) : "to go /walk"...aḵna: nimshi:w

intu:ma: timshi:w

hu:ma: yimshi:w

2- When two verbs occur one after the other in a sentence, BOTH must be conjugated .

Example:

(a:na: nḵib nimshi: lilqahwa) : "I want to go to the café." Literally this sentence can be translated as follows:
"I want I go to the café".

3- Although the imperative singular form of verbs is usually used as the stem to which the above mentioned affixes are added to form the present simple tense, it is not the case with three common verbs:

a) (xu:ḍ): "take" is the imperative form singular;

but the stem used to conjugate this verb in the present simple tense is (a:xuḍ) .Thus we say : (a:na: na:xuḍ)

(inti: ta:xuḍ)

b) (ku:l) : "Eat" is the imperative singular form of the verb.

The conjugated stem is (a:kul) as in (a:na: na:kul)

(inti: ta:kul)

c) (i:ja:) "come" is the imperative singular form of the verb.

The conjugated stem is (ji:) as in (a:na: nji:)

(inti: tji:)

Exercises:

A- Transformation

-a:na: nimshi: w-nitkallim

-inti:

-huwwa

-hiyya

-aḥna:

-intu:ma:

-hu:ma:

B- Conjugate the verbs in parentheses.

1- aḥna: (imshi:) lilmarshi: m3a: b3adhna:

2- muḥammad (iktib) iddars 3la: ilwarqa.

3- a:na: w-sunya (ḥib)(ushrub) zu:z
ki:sa:n li:mu:na:dha.

4- salwa (Sub) ilqahwa fi: ilfinja:n

5- inna:s (al3ib) ilka:rTa filqahwa.

6- ilqahwa:ji: (ji:b) ilmashru:ba:t fi: Tbaq.

7- fa:Tma (ḥib)(itḥaddith) di:ma:

8- a:na: (najjim)(itkallim) bil3arbi:

c) complete the following sentences using the verbs given in the present tense.

- 1- ittwa:nsa (ʔib) (ushrub)
- 2- 3li: (sallif)
- 3-aʔna: (aqra:)
- 4-slwa (ishri:)
- 5- lutfi: (itkayyif)
- 6- (ʔib) (al3ib)?
- 7-linda (itkallim)
- 8- intu:ma: (najjim)
- 9- inti: (xalliS)?
- 10- ki:fa:sh (iktib)?

Grammar -Point-2-

(ma:ʔabi___) ="would like"

This expression can be conjugated with the different subjects in the following manner:

a:na: ma:ʔabiyya
inti: ma:ʔabi:k
huwwa ma:ʔabi:h
hiyya ma:ʔabi:ha
aʔna: ma:ʔabi:na:
intu:ma: ma:ʔabi:kum
hu:ma: ma:ʔabi:hum

This expression can be used only in the affirmative form. The verb (ʔib) is used instead of it in the question and negative forms.

This expression can be followed by either a conjugated verb as in : (ma:ḍabiyya nushrub qahwa)=" I'd like to drink a cup of coffee" or with a noun object. However, when it is followed by an object noun, the preposition (3la:) must be inserted between it and the object.

Example:

(ma:ḍabiyya 3la: qahwa):" I'd like a cup of coffee".

Exercises :

A- Add the correct form of (ma:ḍabi___) to fill in the blanks.

1- ja:k yishri: ja:ri:da

2-Sunya.....taqra kta:b

3- aḥna: nimshi:w l-tu:nis

4- a:na: nal3ib di:mi:nu:

5- ja:k w-3li: 3la: ga:zu:za ba:rda

6- inti: 3la: ka:s li:mu:na:dha.

B- Substitute the used form of (Ḥib) with the proper form of (ma:ḍabi-

1- a:na: nḤib nimshi: m3a:k

2- inti: tḤib tal3ib m3a:na:

3- huwwa yḤib 3la: sti:lu:

4- hiyya tḤib 3la: ka:s ma:

5- aḥna: nḤibbu: 3la: ki:lu: sukkur

6- intu:ma: tḤibbu: titḤaddthu:.....

V) Communication activities:

1) Question / answer

1) tḤib ilqahwa Ḥluwwa walla murra

2) tḤib timshi: lilqahwa fi: tu:nis

- 3- shnuwwa ya3mlu: inna:s filqahwa
- 4-famma nsa: filqahwa walla la:
- 5- inti: ta3rif tal3ib shkubba walla la:
- 6-famma:sh barsha qha;wi: fi: a:ma:ri:kya
- 7- ya13bu: la:ma:ri:ka:n ilka:rTa filqahwa
- 8- wi:n ja:t ilqahwa fi: ilbla:d ha:4i:

2- Reading passage :

Read the following passage then answer the questions.

barsha twa:nsa y4ibbu: yimshi:w lilqahwa waqtilli: ma:
 3andhum ma: ya3mlu: . ilqahwa hiyya za:da bla:Sa yitqa:blu: fi:ha
 inna:s w-yit4addthu: 3la: kul shay . famma na:s uxri:n yji:w bish
 ya13bu: ilka:rTa w-yitfarhdu: . innsa: fil3a:da ma: yimshi:wsh
 lilqahwa illa: fi: ilmdun ilkba:r.

Questions

- 1- waqta:sh yimshi:w inna:s lilqahwa

.....

- 2- shnuwwa ya3mlu: filqahwa

.....

- 3- yimshi:wshi: innsa: lilqahwa

.....

3- Writing exercise :

Write a short dialogue about a conversation you had with a friend as you were inviting him (her) to go to the café with you. Try to use the following expressions:

(4ib imshi: lilqahwa m3a:ya) -(aqra ja:ri:da)

(ushrub 4a:ja m3a: b3adhna:)

(4ib it4addith m3a:k)76

(a13ib di:mi:nu:)

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ilbu:STa

ja:k : wi:n ma:shi:
 ha:di: : ma:shi: lilbu:STa bish nishri: timbri:
 ja:k : istanna nimshi:w m3a: b3adhna:
 ha:di: : lwa:sh a:sh bish ta3mil filbu:STa
 ja:k : bish narmi: jwa:b w-na3mil ta:li:fu:n

filbu:STa

ha:di: : a3Ti:ni: timbri: b-mya: w-xamsi:n min fadhlik.
 muadh dhaf : itfadh dhil
 ja:k : mni:n nnajjim na3mil ta:li:fu:n
 muadh dhaf : udxul filkabi:n nu:mru: sitta . ista3mil
 bya:sa:t b-mya:
 ja:k : ba:rakalla:hu: fi:k.



Translation:

The post office

- Jack : Where are you going?
Hedi : I'm going to the post office to buy a stamp.
Jack : Wait . We'll go together.
Hedi : Why? What are you going to do in the post office?
Jack : I'm going to mail a letter and make a phone call.

(At the post office)

- Hedi : Give me a stamp for one hundred and fifty Millimes
please.
Clerk : Here you are.
Jack : Where can I make a phone call?
Clerk : Go in box number six . Use one-hundred-Millime coins.
Jack : Thank you.

1) Vocabulary to retain

a) nouns:

- (timbri:/tna:bir) : " a stamp (masc.) stamps"
(jwa:b/ jwa:ba:t) : " an envelope (masc.) /envelopes".
(ta:li:fu:n/ ta:li:fu:na:t) : "telephone call (masc.)/
telephone calls".
(bu:STa/bu:STa:t) : "post office (fem.)/post offices"
(ka:bi:n) : "box" (fem). It comes from the French word
"cabine"

(nu:mru: /nwa:mir) : "Number (masc.) / numbers".

(muadhhdhaf/ muadhhdhfi:n) : "Clerk (masc.) / Clerks"

b) Verbs.

(nishri:) : "I buy" (ishri:) is the stem of the verb.

(istanna) : "Wait"

(ta3mil) : "You do" or "you make". (a3mil) is the stem.

(narmi:) : "I throw". However, (narmi: jwa:b) is an idiomatic expression which means : "I mail a letter". (armi:) is the stem of the verb.

(a3Ti:ni:) : "Give me". (a3Ti:) is the stem and (ni:) is the object pronoun, first person singular "me".

c) Other expressions

(ma:shi:) : "going". It is the present participle of the verb : (imshi:) : "go". It can be translated by the present progressive tense.

-The present participle in Arabic has three forms and agrees with the subject in number and gender. Thus we have : (ma:shi:) for masc. sing. nouns ; (ma:shya) for fem. sing. nouns; and (ma:shi:n) for plural nouns.

(bish) : A particle occurring before a present tense verb to mean:
a) "in order to" or

b) to imply the future. (see grammar point -1-)

(lwa:sh) : "Why". ((3la:sh) is also used to mean the same thing.

(a:sh) : "What"

(mni:n) : "Where". This expression is a combination of (min): "from" and (wi:n) : "where". Thus a literal translation of it would be : "From where".

Questions on the dialogue

- 1- wi:n ma:shi: ha:di:
 - 2- a:sh bish ya3mil ha:di: filbu:STa
 - 3- a:sh bish ya3mil ja:k filbu:STa
 - 4- b-qadda:sh ittimbri: fi: tu:nis
 - 5-qadda:sh nu:mru: ilka:bi:n
 - 6- b-qadda:sh ilbya:sa:t illi: yista3milhum ja:k.
-

Vocabulary exercises :

A) Match expressions from column -A- with others from column

-B-

-A-

-B-

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1- ista3mil | a- timbri: |
| 2- <u>ish</u> ri: | b-jwa:h |
| 3- armi: | c-ta:li:fu:n |
| 4- bya:sa | d-lilbu:STa |
| 5- a3mil | e-b-mya: |
| 6- ma: <u>shi</u> : | f-ilka:bi:n |

B) Use :(mni:n) ; (a:sh) ; (lwa:sh) ;(b-qadda:sh) ;

(qadda:sh) to complete the following questions.

- 1- ittimbri: la:ma:ri:kya
- 2- nnajjim nishri: ja:ri:da
- 3- tMib timshi: lilba:nka
- 4- 3andik flu:s
- 5- bish ta3mil fi: tu:nis

c) Use the appropriate words to fill in the blanks.

- 1-a:na: nKuT b-arb3a mya: 3la: ijjwa:b.
- 2- ba3d, sunya timshi: l-tu:nis

- 3- nWib na3mil l-muHammid.
 4- qadda:sh fayliq issilm.
 5-3li: Sa:Wibtu: filmaTa:r
 6- sti:lu: min fadhlik
 7-
 8- fi:k.

II) More useful vocabulary:

- (ma:SSu:/ ma:SSuwa:t) : "envelope/ envelopes".
 (jwa:b biTTayya:ra) : "an air mail letter"
 (jwa:b ikspra:s) : "a special delivery letter"
 (ka:rT pu:sTa:l) : " a post card" This expression comes from
 French : "Carte postale."
 (ladri:sa) : " The address."
 (xbar / axba:r) : "a piece of news/ news".
 (irsha:da:t) : "Information".
 (waqt) : "Time".
 (Sundu:q ilbari:d) : "the post office box"

Verbs

- (iktib jwa:b) : "to write a letter"
 (ab3ith jwa:b) : " to send a letter"
 (ab3ith ma:nda) : " to send a money order"
 (ab3ith ku:li:) : " to send a package"
 (a3mil tiligra:m) : "to send a telegram"
 (iTwi: / ithni:) : "to fold"
 (u:zin) : "to weigh"
 (lassiq) : " to glue"
 (u:Sul) : " to arrive"

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Other expressions.

- (a:xuḍ ladri:sa) : "to take the address"
(a3Ti:ni: adri:stik) : " Give me your address"
(fi:sa3) : "Quickly"
(mmaxxir) : " Late"
(ja:ni: jwa:b) : "I received a letter"
(min 3and) : " from"
(a:na: nitwaḥḥish 3a:yilti:) : "I get homesick"
-

More vocabulary exercises.

A- Translate into English.

- 1- nḥib nab3ith jwa:b la:ma:ri:kya.
.....
2-ijjwa:b biTTayya:ra yu:Sul fi:sa3.
.....
3- famma xbar ba:hi: fi: ijjwa:b
.....
4- hiyya tiktib barsha jwa:ba:t l-Sḥa:bha
.....
5-bi:l yistanna fi: ma:nda min 3and 3a:yiltu:
.....
6-mni:n nnajjim nishri: ma:SSuwa:t
.....
7- ma: 3andi:sh waqt bihsh niktib jwa:ba:t
.....
8- ijjwa:b ha:da ja: mmaxxir ya:sir
.....

B) Complete the following sentences using the proper words.

- 1-a:na: ijjwa:b b-sti:lu:

- 2- w-ba3d ilwarqa w- ilwarqa fi: ma:SSu:
 3-w-ba3D nimshi: lil w-.....timbri:
 4- w-ha3d ittimbri: w-.....ijjwa:b fi:
 Sundu:q ilhari:d.

III) Grammar:

Point -1- The future

To form the future tense in dialectical Arabic, we just put (ba:sh) or the contraction (bish) in front of the present tense of the verb. Let's take the verb (ji:) : "come" as an example, we will have the following:

Personal pronouns	Future tense	
		Present tense
a:na:	bish	nji:
inti:	bish	tji:
huwwa	bish	yji:
hiyya	bish	tji:
aYna:	bish	nji:w
intu:ma:	bish	tji:w
hu:ma:	bish	yji:w

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Exercise.

Conjugate the verbs given in parentheses in the future tense.

- a:na: (imshi:) l-da:r Sa:Wibtu:
 -mni:n (inti: /ishri:) ittna:bir.
 - huwwa (a3mil) ta:li:fu:n
 -su:zin (ab3ith) ku:li: la:ma:ri:kya

-aḥna: (uxruj) milqasm
 -intu:ma: (ushrub) qahwa.
 -ittwa:nsa (al3ib) ilka:rTa

Note

As it has been mentioned before, (bīsh) could also mean "in order to" and express the purpose.

Example : (nimshi: libu:STa bīsh nishri: timbri:) : "I go to the post office to buy a stamp."

Exercises

A- Combine the sentences using (bīsh).

Example: (fatḥi: yimshi: lilbu:STa) (yishri: timbri:)

(fatḥi: yimshi: lilbu:STa bīsh yishri: timbri:)

(yimshi: lilḥa:nu:t) (yishri: karTpu:STa:l)

.....

(sunya ta:xuḍ ladri:sa) (tiktib jwa:b l-linda)

.....

(na:xuḍ nu:mru: itta:li:fu:n) (na3mil ta:li:fu:n lilbi:ru:)

.....

(yimshi: l-mḥaTTit ilka:r) (yistanna Sa:ḥbu:)

.....

(yab3ith jwa:b l-3li:) (ysallim 3li:h)

.....

(yit3allim bil3arbi:) (yitkallim m3a: ittwa:nsa)

.....

(yimshi:w lilbla:d) (yushrbu: qahwa)

.....

B- Complete the following sentences expressing the purpose of the action previously mentioned.

-a:na: nimshi: lilmaktib bish
 -ja:k yitsalli di:na:r bish
 -Sa:laH yal3ib ilka:rTa bish
 -3li: yab3ith jwa:b ikspra:s bish
 -a3Ti:ni: ladri:sa bish

Grammar point -2-

The question words

1- What : (a:sh) or (shnuwwa)

Example : (a:sh ta3mil) : "What are you doing?"

(shnuwwa ha:da:) : "What's this?"

Answers : (niktib fi: jwa:b)

(ha:da: kta:b)

2- Who : (shku:n)

Example : Q: (shku:n inti:) = "Who are you?"

A: (a:na: mu:HAMmid) = "I'm Mohamed".

3- To whom : (lishku:n)

Example Q: (lishku:n tab3ith jwa:b): "to whom do you write a letter?"

A: (niktib jwa:b l-3li:) = "I write a letter to Ali."

4- Where : (wi:n)

Example : Q: (wi:n ja:t ilbu:STa): "Where's the post office?"

A: (ilbu:STa fi: sha:ra3 ba:ri:z): "The post office is on Paris Avenue."

Variations :

a) (fi:n) : (fi: + wi:n) = "(in) where".

Example: Q: (fi:n ilkta:b) : "Where's the book?"

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A: (ilkta:b fu:q iTTa:wla): "The book is under the table."

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mean

: "I go

i:)

....

u:)

....

...

.....

....

purpose

(mni:n) : (min + wi:n) = "From where"

Example : (mni:n nishri: ma:SSu:) : "Where do I buy an envelope"

A: (min 3and ijirbi:) : "At the grocer's"

(lwi:n) : (l + wi:n) = "(to) where"

Example : Q: (lwi:n ma:shi:) : "Where are you going?"

A: (ma:shi: lidda:r) : "I'm going home".

5- How many / How much (quantity) : (qadda:sh)

Example : (qadda:sh famma min ra:jil) : "How many men are there?"

A: (famma xamsa rja:l) : "There are five men".

6- How much (price or value) : (b-qadda:sh)

Example : Q: (bqadda:sh issti:lu: ha:da:) : "How much is this pen?"

A: (b-mya:t milli:m) : "one hundred Millemes".

7- Why : (lwa:sh/ 3la:sh)

Example : Q: (lwa:sh ma:shi: lilbla:d) : "Why are you going downtown?"

A: (bish nishri: ba:ku: swa:gir) : "to buy a packet of cigarettes".

(3la: xa:Tir....) : "because..." is also used in answers to questions with (3la:sh)

8- How : (ki:fa:sh)

Example : Q: (ki:fa:sh tiktib bil3arbi:) : "How do you write in Arabic?"

A: (milli:mi: lilli:Sa:r) : "From right to left"

9- When : (waqta:sh)

Example: (waqta:sh bish tji:): "when will you come?"

A: (fi: ma:dhi: sa:3a) : "At one O'clock"

Exercises

1- Answer these questions

- shku:n ja:
- a:sh 3andik
- shnuwwa ta3mil
- lishku:n ma:shi:
- wi:n bish tushrub qahwa
- fi:n nKutt ilkta:b
- mni:n nishri: karra:sa
- l-wi:n bish tab3ith jwa:b
- lwa:sh ma:shi: l-tu:nis
- ki:fa:sh bish ta3mil ta:li:fu:n
- ki:fa:sh tiktib ismik
- waqta:sh bish timshi: lidda:r
- b-qadda:sh ilqahwa
- qadda:sh famma min tilmi:d filqasm.

2- Ask questions the answers to which are given in the underlined part of the sentences.

Example: 3li: ma:shi: lilqahwa.

shku:n ma:shi: lilqahwa

- bish yji:w lilmaktib ba3d
- 3li: yitkallim fi:sa3 /
- ilba:ku: swa:gir b-xamsa mya:
- 3andi: xamsa di:na:ra:t

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- n^hib nishri: dabbu:ca ma: Sa:fya :
- bish nab3ith jwa:b l-3a:vilti:
- lundra fi: angli:ti:rra
- Sa:la^h viktih fi: jwa:b

IV) Communication activities

1- Interview:

The students are asked to interview each other asking as many questions as possible.

2- Community activity

The students may be asked to go to the local post office and -buy stamps for the States

-call the office in Tunis

-Mail a package ..etc.

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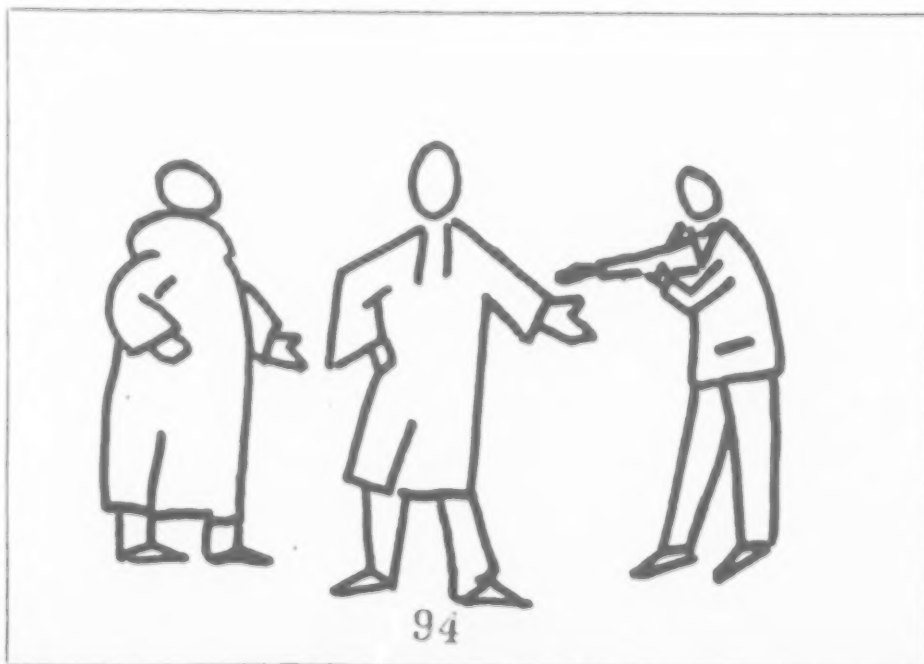
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itraqdi:m

3li: : 3assla:ma ha:di: nqaddimlik Sa:Wbi: ja:k
 ha:di: : nitsharrif
 ja:k : w-bi:k
 ha:di: : shnuwwa ta3mil fi: tu:nis
 ja:k : tawwa qa:3id na3mil fi: Sta:j v-ba3d bish nixdim
 murshid fila:Wi:
 ha:di: : a:sh qa:3id tit3allim fi: iSSTa:j.
 ja:k : qa:3id naqra bil3arbi:
 ha:di: : inti: titkallim bil3arbi: bilgda:
 ja:k : la: shwayya bark
 ha:di: : qadda:sh bish tuq3ud fi: tu:nis
 ja:k : 3a:mi:n insha:lla.



Translation

A presentation

- Ali : Hello Hēdi. This is my friend Jack.
Hēdi : Glad to meet you.
Jack : Glad to meet you.
Hēdi : What are you doing in Tunisia?
Jack : Now, I'm doing a stage and afterwards I'll work as
an extension agent.
Hēdi : What are you learning in stage?
Jack : I'm studying Arabic.
Hēdi : You speak Arabic well.
Jack : No, only a little.
Hēdi : How long will you stay in Tunisia?
Jack : Two years, I hope.
-

I) Vocabulary to retain

a) nouns

- (Sa:Ḫbi:) : "My friend". (Sa:Ḫib) : "A friend". (masc. sing.)
(Sa:Ḫbu) : "A friend" (fem. sing.). (SḪa:b) : "Friend"
(plural).
(STa:j) : "Training" or "Stage". This word is borrowed from
French and is commonly used in Tunisian Arabic. The
classical Arabic equivalent that is less used is
(TarabhuS).
(murshid) : "Extension agent" (masc. sing. noun)
(murshda) : is the feminine form of it; and
(murshdi:n) : is the plural form.

(3a:mi:n) : "Two years". This is the dual form of (3a:m): "a year" and the ONLY way of saying "Two years". The plural is (sni:n): "years".

b) Verbs:

(nqaddimlik) : "This is ..." Literally this means : " I introduce you". (qaddim) is the stem of the verb . The (n) is the prefix for the conjugation of the verb in the present tense with the first person singular (a:na:) . The suffix (lik) is to represent the indirect object pronoun "to you". (second. person

(nitsharrif) : " Glad to meet you". The literal translation of this expression is : "I'm honored." The stem of the verb is (itsharrif) . The (n) stands for the prefix of the present tense with the first person singular : (a:na: (w-bi:k): "Glad to meet you" in response to (nitsharrif). It is the short form of a longer expression which would be: (w-a:na: nitsharrif bi:k) "And I am honored with you."

(ta3mil) : "You do". The stem of the verb is (a3mil): "make" or "do".

(nixdim) : "I work". The stem is (ixdim): "to work". (xidma) is the derived noun form (Fem.sing.) : "work".

(tit3allim) : "you learn". The verb stem is : (it3allim) : "to learn".

(naqra) : "I study". The verb stem is (aqra): "to study" or "to read".

(titkallim) : "You speak". The verb stem is : (itkallim): "to speak".

(tuq3ud) : "You stay". the verb stem is : (uq3ud): "To stay" or " To sit".

c) Other expressions :

(qa:3id) : This is the present participle of the verb (uq3ud).

It has three forms: (qa:3id) : (masc. singular form).

(da:3da) : (feminine form)

(qa:3di:n) : (plural form).

This expression occurs in two basic contexts:

1) Either to mean : "to be sitting" as in

(a:na: qa:3id) : "I'm sitting".

(hiyya qa:3da) : "She 's sitting".

2) or "to be in the process of doing something." This meaning is conveyed when this expression is followed by a verb as in: (a:na: qa:3id naqra) : "I'm reading".

(fila:3i:) : "Agricultural". (masc. sing. form of the adjective)

(fila:3iyya) is the feminine form and (fila:3iyi:n) is the plural form. Since adjectives in Arabic agree with the nouns they modify in gender and in number, we will have then :

(murshid fila:3i:) : "Ag. extension agent" (masc. sing.)

(murshda fila:3iyya) : "Ag. Extension agent". (fem. sing.)

(murshdi:n fila:3iyi:n) : "Ag extension agents" . (plural)

(insha:lla) : "I hope". Literally this is "God will'ina".

Questions on the dialogue:

1- shism Sa:3ib 3li:

2- a:sh qa:3id ya3mil tawwa

3-a:sh bish ya3mil ba3d i3STA:j

4-qadda:sh bish yuq3ud fi: tunis

Vocabulary exercises.

A- Fill in the blanks with the following expressions

(nuq3ud);(bil3da:);(nit3allim);(ta3mil);(nitkallmu:);(yaqra);(tixdim);
(qa:3di:n).

1- aHna: 3la: kra:si:

2- ilusta:4 qa:3id fi: iddars.

3-wi:n bish ba3d iSSTa:j.

4-aHna: nWibhu: ki:fa:sh bil3arbi:

5- a:sh tWib ba3d ilxidma

nWib nimshi: lidda:r.

6-a:na: nnajjim niktib hilangli:ziyya

7-aHna: bish 3a:mi:n fi: tu:nis

B) Ask questions using the following verbs.

1- (aqra)

2- (it3allim)

3- (ixdim)

4-(a3mil)

5- (uq3ud)

6- (itkallim)

7- (itWaddith)

8- (istanna)

9- (imshi:)

10-(Wib)

II) More useful vocabulary:

a) Nouns

(lugha) : "Language". (lugha:t) : "Languages".

(mu3allim) : "Teacher" (elementary level) masc. sing.

(mu3allma) : "Teacher" (fem. sing)

(mu3allmi:n) : "Teachers" (plural)

- (mudda) : "period of time".
- (3uTla) : "Holiday". (usually a day or more)
- (ra:Ka) : "Break" (usually short)
- (nha:r) : "One day" (masc. sing.). (nha:ri:n) : "Two days".
(thla:tha ayya:m) : "Three days".
- (3a:m) : "One year". (masc. sing.). (3a:mi:n) : "Two years".
(thla:tha sni:n) : "Three years".
- (sa:3a) : "One hour". (fem. sing.). (sa:3ti:n) : "Two hours".
(thla:tha swa:yi3) : "Three hours".
- (ilyu:m) : "Today".
- (ilba:raK) : "Yesterday".
- (ghudwa) : "Tomorrow".
- (jim3a) : "A week". (fem. sing.). (jim3ti:n) : "two weeks"
(thla:tha jim3a:t) : "Three weeks".
- (jinsiyya) : "Nationality". (fem. sing.). (jinsiyya:t) : "Nationalities".
- (muTTawwi3) : "Volunteer". (masc. sing.). (muTTaw3a) : "Volunteer" (fem. sing.)
(muTTaw3i:n) : "volunteers (plural)"
- (miTrabbiS) : "Trainee" (masc. sing.). (miTTtrabbSa) : "Trainee" (fem. sing.)
(miTTtrabbSi:n) : "Trainees". (plural).
- (fayliq issilm) : "The peace corps."

b) Verbs

- (qarri:) : "to teach"
- (a3rif) : "to know"
- (it3arrif 3la: + noun) : "To get to know someone".
- (irta:K) : "To rest" or "to relax"
- (ibda:) : "To start/ begin".
- (kammil) : "To finish"
- (uxluS) : "to receive a salary" or "to be paid".
- (uskun) : "to live at a place"
- (ikmil) : "to be over".

c) Other expressions:

(qadda:sh 3umrik) : "How old are you?"

(3umri: xamsa w-3ishri:n sna:) : "I'm 25".

(waqtilli:) : "When" (when used as relative pronoun ,not as a question word.

(qSi:r/ qSi:ra/ qSa:r) : "Short".

(Twi:l /Twi:la / Twa:l): "Long" or "Tall".

More vocabulary exercises

A) Fill in the blanks with: (muTTawwi3);(nit3arrif) ;

(ta3rif) :(nibda:w) ;(tuskun);(ji:si:ti:);(ilyu:m).

1- a:na: n#ib 3la: Sa:#bik.

2- hiyya ma: sh ki:fa:sh timshi: lilbu:STa

3- iTtaqS sxu:n ya:sir.

4- a#na: iddars tawwa

5- hiyya bish fi: tu:nis waqtilli: tibda tixdim.

6-a:na: min fayliq issilm.

7- a:ma:ri:ka:niyya.

B) Translate into English

iSSTa:j yibda fi: wa:#id jwi:lya w-yikmil fi: 3ashra
siptambir. fi: ilmudda ha:#i: ilmiTTrabbSi:n yit3allmu: ki:fa:sh
yitkallmu: bil3arbi: w-yit3arrfu: 3la: ittwa:nsa . ba3d iSSTa:j
hu:ma: bish yixdmu: murshdi:n fila:#iyi:n walla mu3allmi:n.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

III) Grammar

Point -1-: The present progressive tense

The present progressive tense in Tunisian Arabic is formed by putting a form of (qa:3id) before the present simple tense verb. The form of (qa:3id) on the subject. Thus we may have : (qa:3id), (qa:3da) or (qa:3di:n) depending on whether the subject is masculine singular, feminine singular or plural. Let's study this table.

Personal pronouns	The present progressive tense	
		The simple present tense
a:na:	qa:3id(a)	nitkallim
inti:	qa:3id(a)	titkallim
huwwa	qa:3id	yitkallim
hiyya	qa:3da	titkallim
a:lna:	qa:3di:n	nitkallimu:
intu:ma:	qa:3di:n	titkallimu:
hu:ma:	qa:3di:n	yitkallimu:

Notes:

1- When the verb that is conjugated in the present progressive tense requires an object, That object should be preceded by the preposition (fi:). Example:

(salwa qa:3da tiktib fi: jwa:b): "Salwa is writing a letter".

2- The interrogative form is made by the intonation only.

3- The negative form of the present progressive tense is

is formed by adding a particle between the subject and the form of (qa:3id) . The (ma: _____ sh) form is not used. Let's study the following cumulative table.

Personal pronouns	The negative present progressive tense		
			The affirmative present progressive tense
			The simple present tense
a:na:	ma:ni:sh	qa:3id(a)	naqra
inti:	ma:kish	qa:3id(a)	taqra
huwwa	ma:hu:sh	qa:3id	yaqra
hiyya	ma:hi:sh	qa:3da	taqra
aħna:	ma:na:sh	qa:3di:n	naqra:w
intu:ma:	ma:kumsh	qa:3di:n	taqra:w
hu:ma:	ma:humsh	qa:3di:n	yaqra:w

Exercises

A) Change from the simple present tense to the present progressive tense. (remember to insert (fi:) between the verb and the object.)

- a:na: nitkallim bil3arbi:
- kama:l yaqra ja:ri:da
- jami:la tushruh ka:s ta:y
- aħna: nitkallmu: bihshwayya
- intu:ma: tiktbu: iddars
- il-asa:t4a yixdmu: bilgda:
- 3li: yishri: tna:bir
- intu:ma: tit3arrfu: 3la: ittwa:nsa
-
- ja:k yitkallim m3a: Sa:ħbu:

B) Reread the above sentences in the present progressive tense with the appropriate intonation to make questions of them.

C) Rewrite the above sentences (both of the simple present tense and present progressive tense) in the negative.

.....

D) Answer the following questions

- a:sh qa:3id ta3mil tawwa.
 -qa:3id tifhim fi: iddars walla la:
 -a:sh qa:3di:n na3mlu: tawwa
 -wi:n qa:3di:n naqra:w bil3arbi:
 -shku:n qa:3id yitkallim tawwa
 -lwa:sh qa:3di:n ta3mlu: fi: STa:j
 -intu:ma: qa:3di:n tushrbu: fi: qahwa
 -a3na: qa:3di:n nit3ddthu: fi: qahwa

E) Translate into Arabic

-She is not reading a book.
 -We are speaking English now
 -They are playing cards
 -Fethi is not working hard today
 -You are not making a phone call.

- He is paying the waiter
- They are not wasting time
- They are not smoking in the classroom
- Why aren't you reading the letter now?
-
- We are working hard

Grammar point -2-

The negative form of the future tense and of "be" in a present context.

We have seen that some particles have been added to the present progressive tense structure to form the negative. The same particles are used to convey the negative of a future action and of the implied verb "be" in a present context.

a) Negative future

Personal pronouns	The negative future form		
		Affirmative future form	
			Present tense
a:na:	ma:ni:sh	bish	nixdim
inti:	ma:kish	bish	tixdim
huwwa	ma:hu:sh	bish	yixdim
hiyya	ma:hi:sh	bish	tixdim
aħna:	ma:na:sh	bish	nixdmu:
intu:ma:	ma:kumsh	bish	tixdmu:
hu:ma:	ma:humsh	bish	yixdmu:

Exercise: Answer in the negative.

1- bish timshi:w m3a: b3adhkum

- 2-inti: bish ta3mil ta:li:fu:n
- 3- sunya bish tiktib jwa:b
- 4-inti: bish ta:li:th ka:rTou:STa:l 1-Sa:Zbik
- 5- bish tji: lilmaktib ba3d
- 6- bish nishri:w ma:SSuwa:t
- 7-bish taqra:w ilmarshi: filqahwa.....
- 8-3li: bish yixdla: fi: tu:nis
- 9- ha:di: bish jwa:b
- 10- muHammid bish yushrub ka:s lilmu:nadha

b) Negative of "be"

Personal pronouns	Negative form	Alternative form
a:na:	ma:ni:sh	3uTsha:n
inti:	ma:ki:sh	3uTsha:n
huwa	ma:hu:sh	3uTsha:n
hiyya	ma:hi:sh	3uTsha:na
aHna:	ma:na:sh	3Ta:sha
intu:ma:	ma:kumsh	3Ta:sha
hu:ma:	ma:humsh	3Ta:sha

Exercise: Translate into English.

- 1- a:na: ma:ni:sh ta:3ib
- 2-ilqahwa ma:hi:sh iluwa
- 3- ilmarshi: ma:hu:sh b3id
- 4-intu:ma: ma:kumsh twaina .105.....

- 5- hu:ma: ma:humsh hu:ni:
- 6- huwa ma:hu:sh filbi:ru:
- 7- aḥna: ma:na:sh fi: fra:nsa
- 8- ilmaktib ma:hu:sh fi: sha:ra3 ba:ri:2
-
- 9- inti: ma:kish ma:shi: lilqahwa tawwa
-
- 10- intu:ma: ma:kumsh qa:3di:n fi: il-maktib
-

Note:

-(mu:sh) can be used instead of all the above-mentioned forms (ma:ni:sh ; ma:kish etc...), particularly with adjectives. Thus we can say: (a:na: ma:ni:sh ta:3ib) or (a:na: mu:sh ta:3ib)

IV) Communication activities

1- Reading comprehension :

-Read the following text then answer the questions

bi:l a:ma:ri:ka:ni: 3umru: sab3a w-3ishri:n sna: tawwa huwa qa:3id ya3mil fi: STa:j fi: hirgla ba3d bish yixdim fi: tu:nis bi:l bish yuq3ud 3a:mi:n fi: tu:nis w-ba3d bish yimshi: lifra:nsa w-angli:ti:rra w-alma:nya.

Questions

- 1-shnuwwa jinsiyyit bi:l
- 2-qadda:sh 3umru:
- 3-wi:n bish yixdim ba3d iSSTa:j
- 4-qadda:sh bish yuq3ud fi: tu:nis
- 5-fi:n qa:3id ya3mil fi: STa:j

2- Translation

Diana is a French girl. She is twenty-five years old. She is from Paris. She teaches French and English. She speaks very good Arabic. Now she is living with her American friend Cathy. They are living in the Old Medina. Cathy speaks English only. She would like to learn Arabic so that she can speak to her Tunisian friends in Arabic.

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3- Writing exercise

Write a paragraph about yourself mentioning your name, age, nationality and describing what you are doing now and will do after training.

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ilwaqt

bi:l : Sba:W ilxi:r ha:di:

ha:di: : Sba:W ilxi:r shnuwwa ilwaqt min fadhlik

bi:l : tawwa issab3a w-nuS

ha:di: : ma:za:l bikri: 3alxidma

bi:l : a:sh tixdim

ha:di: : nqarri: fi: markiz lilmitxallfi:n dihniyyan w-inti:?

bi:l : a:na: nixdim m3a: di:wa:n tarbiyyit ilma:shya

ha:di: : w-martik nansy a:sh ta3mil

bi:l :hiyya tixdim m3a:ya za:da

ha:di: : ndhun tawwa ma:3a:dish bikri: - fi: la:ma:n

bi:l : bissla:ma.

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Translation

The time

Bill : Good morning, Hedi.
Hedi : Good morning. What time is it please?
Bill : It's seven thirty now.
Hedi : It's still early for work.
Bill : What's your job?
Hedi : I teach in a center for the mentally retarded, and you
Bill : I work with the animal husbandry office (D.E.P.)
Hedi : What does your wife, Nancy, do?
Bill : She also works with me.
Hedi : I think it's time to go now. Good bye.
Bill : Good bye.

1) Vocabulary to retain.

a-1) nouns.

(ilwaqt) : "the time" (mase, sing, noun)
(issab3a w-nuS) : "half past seven".
(nuS) : "hour". (mase, sing, noun). People also say: (nuS
(xidma) : "work" or "job". (sem, sing, noun) (xidma): "jobs".
(markiz) : "Center" (mase, sing, noun). (markiz): "centers".
(ilmitxallfi:n dihiyyan) : "The mentally retarded" (pl).
(mitxallif dihiyyan) : "A mentally retarded" (mase, sing, noun)
(mitxallifa dihiyyan) : "A mentally retarded" (sem, sing, noun)
(taxalluf dihi:) : "Mentally retardedness" (mase, sing, noun)
(di:wa:n) : "Office" (mase, sing, noun)
(tarbiyyit ilma:hiya) : "Animal husbandry" (sem, sing, noun)
(martik) : "Your wife". Literally it means "my woman"
(mra:) : "Woman".

b) Verbs

(ndhun) : "I think (that)..." . The stem of the verb is (dhun).
It is the equivalent of the transitive verb : "think".
(fakkir) is the equivalent of the intransitive form
of the same verb. Examples:

(a:aa: qa:3id nfakkir): "I'm thinking".

(ndhun 3li: ja:) : "I think that Ali came."

c) Other expressions:

(ma:za:l bikri:): "It's still early". or "It is not time yet".

(bikri:): "Early". It's the opposite of: (mmaxxir): "Late".

(ma:3a:dish bikri:) : "It's time". Literally it means: "It is
no more early." (ma:3a:dish): "No more".

Example: (huwwa ma:3a:dish yji:): "He does not
come anymore."

(m3a:ya) : "With me".

(fi: la:ma:n) : "Good bye". Literally it is: "In peace."

(bissla:ma) : is its response and equivalent

Vocabulary exercises

A) Match the expressions in column -A- with the ones in
column -B-

-A-

-B-

1- ma:za:l

a) lwaqt

2- shnuwwa

b) dihniyyan

3- mitxallif

c) bikri:

4- di:wa:n

d) bissla:ma

5- fi: la:ma:n

e) tarbiyyit ilma:shya

B) Fill in the blanks with: m3a:ya ; lwaqt ; bikri: ;

fi: la:ma:n; markiz ; tixdim ; ndhun ; martik .

- 1-3la:sh ma:shi: lilmaktib tawwa. ma:za:l
- 2-wi:n - fi: tu:nis.
- 3- shnuwwa 3andik? -tawwa issitta
- 4-tWib timshi: lissi:nima? ma:qabiyya
- 5-a:na: bish nimshi: tawwa
- 6- famma muTTaw3i:n a:ma:li:ka:n bih: idmu: fi:
lilmitxallfi:n qibniyya fi: jirba.
- 7- 3li: ma: jarsh lilmaktib huwwa ta:3ib barsha
- 8- shism ?- ismha laila?

II) More useful vocabulary.

How to tell the time

(shnuwwa lwaqt): "What time is it?"

- (ma:dhi: sa:3a) : "One O'clock."
- (ma:dhi: sa:3ri:n): "Two O'clock."
- (ma:dhi: thla:tha): "Three O'clock."
- (larb3a) : "Four O'clock."
- (ilxamsa) : "Five O'clock".
- (issitta) : "Six O'clock."
- (issab3a) : "Seven O'clock"
- (iththmánya) : "Eight O'clock."
- (ittis3a) : "Nine O'clock."
- (il3ashra) : "Ten O'clock."
- (ilWda:sh) : "Eleven O'clock "
- (nuS innha:r) :(luwwil): "Twelve O'clock noon"
- (nuS illi:l) : "Midnight".



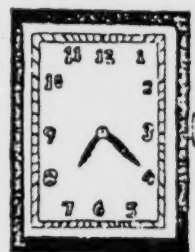
lathna:sh w-rbu3



ichthlā:thā w-darji:n



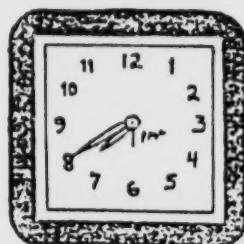
ma:dhi: sā:3a w-
draj



laWdā:sh w-nuSS

larb3a w-xamsā

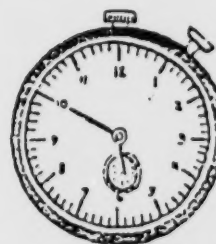
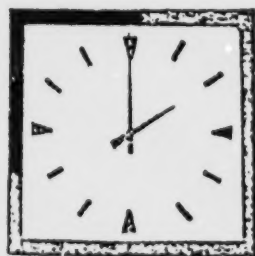
issāb3a w-arb3a



il3ashra ghi:r rbu3

ichthmānyā ghi:r arb3a

larb3a w-sāb3a



ma:dhi: sā:3ti:n

ittis3a ghi:r draj

issiētā ghi:r darji:n

(tawwa ilxamsa qad qad) : "Now, it's exactly five o'clock."
 (tawwa ilxamsa mta:3 iSSba:W) : "Now, it's five a.m."
 (tawwa ilxamsa mta:3 la3shiyya) : "Now, it's 5 p.m."

Other time expressions

(laWdha/ laWdha:t) : "a second (f) / seconds".
 (dqi:qa/ dqa:yia) : "a minute (f) / minutes".
 (sa:3a / sa:3a:t) : "an hour (f) / hours".
 / swa:vi3)
 (iSSba:W) : "The morning". (masc)
 (la3shiyya) : "The afternoon". (fem)
 (nha:r/ ayya:m) : "one day (masc) / days".
 (li:la/ lya:li:) : "One night (fem) / nights".
 (fajr) : "Dawn" (masc.)
 (qa:yla / qwa:yil) : "The middle of the day" (fem). Siesta time.
 (mughrub/mgha:rib) : "Sunset". (masc) / sunsets".
 (jim3a/ jim3a:t) : "A week. (fem) / weeks".
 (shhar/ ushra) : "A month. (masc.) / months".
 (3a:m/ sni:n) : "A year (masc.) years."

Adverbs of frequency:

(di:ma) : "Always".
 (sa:3a sa:3a) : "Sometimes".
 (marra wa:Wda) : "once".
 (marrti:n) : "twice".
 (thla:tha marra:t) : "Three times".
 (marra fi: ijjim3a) : "once a week".
 (qbal) : "Before".
 (ba3d) : "After".
 (qad qad/ bihdhbT) : "Exactly."

Exercises:

1- Translate into Arabic.

- a- It's ten O'clock exactly.
b- It's three O'clock now.
c- It's seven in the morning.
d- It's half past three.
e- It's a quarter past four.
f- It's a quarter to nine.
g- It's five to eleven.
h- It's ten past ten.
i- It's twenty to one.
j- It's half past four p.m.
k- It's ten past two.

2- Answer these questions.

- a- shnuwwa lwaqt.
b- waqta:sh tji: lilmaktib
c- waqta:sh tibda taqra
d- waqta:sh timshi: lidda:r
e- a:sh ta3mil fi: ilqa:yla
f- waqta:sh t3il ilbu:STa
g- a:sh ta3mil fi: illi:l
h- wi:n bish timshi: illi:la

III) Still more useful vocabulary.

a) Nouns

(shahriyya) : "Salary" (fem)

(a:xir ishshhar/ ra:s ishshhar): "The end of the month". (masc)

(a:xir ijjim3a) : "The weekend".
 (munga:la/ mna:qil) : "a watch (s) / watches".
 (fayya:qa/ fayya:qa:t) : "an alarm clock (s) / alarm clocks".
 (na:qu:z/ nwa:qiz) : "a bell (s) / bells".
 (fTu:r iSSba:) : "Breakfast".
 (il fTu:r) : "Lunch".
 (i13sha:) : "Dinner."

b) Verbs.

(fi:q) : "wake up"
 (qu:m) : "get up".
 (urqud) : "sleep".
 (u fTu:r) : "take breakfast or lunch"
 (a:kul) : "eat"
 (dawwish) : "to take a shower."
 (3u:m) : "swim"
 (3ammir munga:la) : "to wind a watch up."

Exercise :

Write ten sentences describing what you do everyday and
 at what time.

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-
- 5-
- 6-
- 7-
- 8- 117
- 9-
- 10-

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IV) Grammar : Expressions of possession

In Arabic, there are three forms to express the idea of possession:

a) Juxtaposition of nouns:

Examples:

Question: (kta:b shku:n). Answer: (kta:b luTfi)

Question: (da:r shku:n) : Answer: (da:r 3li:)

Notes:

-When the possessed is a feminine noun ending in (...V+C+a) the final (a) is dropped and an (it) sound is added.

Example:

(karra:sa) (karra:sit Sa:laM)

(shi:fu:na) (shi:fu:nit ilmu3allim)

-When the feminine noun ends in (...C+C+a) the final (a) is dropped and a (t) sound is added and the sound (i) is inserted between the two last consonants.

Examples:

Ta:wla Ta:wilt kathi: = "Kathy's table".

Sa:Wba Sa:Wibt ja:k = "Jack's friend".

Exercise

Answer the questions using the possessive structure studied above.

- kta:b shku:n
- qlam shku:n
- maktib shku:n
- munga:lit shku:n
- qasm shku:n
- sti:lu: shku:n
- bla:d shku:n
- Ta:wilt shku:n

b) The (mta:3) form

(mta:3) comes from classical Arabic and means "property". In dialectical Arabic, it can express possession when used in the following structure:

{definite article + possessed thing + (mta:3) + name of possessor}

Examples:

(ilktar:b mta:3 Sa:lib) "The book is 'Sa:lib's'".

(ilkarra:sa mta:3 muḥl mta:3): "The notebook is Moha's".

Note: The usual question asked to determine the owner of something is the following: (mta:3 shku:n + (definite noun))

Example: (mta:3 shku:n ilqlim) "Who is the pen's?"

Exercise

Use the noun of things to make the questions and the noun of people to answer those questions.

Example: (ilkar:b / 3li:) Q: mta:3 shku:n ilkar:b

A: (il3li:) mta:3 3li:

1- (sti:lu: / dju:n) Q:

A:

2- (da:r / Linda) Q:

A:

3- (ilbi:ru: / ilmu3allim) Q:

A:

4- (ilkarhba / Sa:ḥbi:) Q:

A:

5- (ilqahwa / fawzi) Q:

A:

6- (ilkursi: / lamva) Q:

A:

We can form the possessive pronouns by adding the proper suffixes to the expression (mta:3). Let's study the following table:

(mta:3)	Suffixes	translation
mta:3	i:	mine
mta:3	ik	yours
mta:3	u:	his
mta:3	ha:	hers
mta:3	na:	ours
mta:3	kum	yours
mta:3	hum	theirs

Exercise: Answer using the appropriate possessive pronouns.

Example: Q: mta:3 shku:n iTTa:wla -(a:na:)

A: mta:3i:

Q: mta:3 shku:n itta:y (huwwa) A:

Q: mta:3 shku:n idda:r (hu:ma) A:

Q: mta:3 shku:n ilmunga:la (hiyya) A:

Q: mta:3 shku:n issukkur (a:na:) A:

Q: mta:3 shku:n ilqasm (intu:ma) A:

Q: mta:3 shku:n ha:da: (inti:) A:

Q: mta:3 shku:n iTTaSwi:ra (a:na:) A:

Q: mta:3 shku:n ijjwa:b (huwwa) A:

Q: mta:3 ilja:ri:da (hu:ma) A:

c) The possessive adjectives

In Tunisian Arabic, the possessive adjectives (my, your, etc..) are particles that are attached to the end of the noun.

Example:

(kta:bik) = "your book".

However, these particles change depending on the ending of the noun. Thus,

a) after a word ending with a consonant (kta:b)

- kta:b + i: = "my book"
- kta:b + ik = "your book"
- kta:b + u: = "his book"
- kta:b + ha: = "her book"
- kta:b + na: = "our book"
- kta:b + kum = "your book"
- kta:b + hum = "their book"

b) after a word ending with a long vowel (kursi:)

- kursi: + yya = "my chair"
- kursi: + k = "your chair"
- kursi: + h = "his chair"
- kursi: + ha: = "her chair"
- kursi: + na: = "our chair"
- kursi: + kum = "your chair"
- kursi: + hum = "their chair"

c) after a feminine noun ending with i, e, o + a: (Sa:ʔib)

- Sa:ʔib + ri: = "my friend"
- Sa:ʔib + rik = "your friend"
- Sa:ʔib + tu: = "his friend"
- Sa:ʔib + iha: = "her friend"
- Sa:ʔib + itna: = "our friend"
- Sa:ʔib + itkum = "your friend"
- Sa:ʔib + ithum = "their friend"

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d) after a feminine noun ending with (...u + c + a) : (jni:na)

- jni:n + ti: = "my garden".
- jni:n + tik = "Your garden".
- jni:n + tu: = "his garden".
- jni:n + itha: = "her garden"
- jni:n + itna: = "our garden"
- jni:n + itkum = "your garden".
- jni:n + ithum = "their garden".

Exercises:

1) Transform the sentences to use possessive adjectives.

Example: (idda:r ha:di: mta:3i:) = (ha:di: da:ri:)

- ism irra:jil muḥammad :
- ilmaktib mta:3na: qri:b :
- 3mur laila 3ishri:n sna: :
- fikrit ja:k ba:hya :
- ba:b idda:r khi:r :
- ka:s luṭfi: fu:q iTTa:wla :
- flu:s 3li: fi: ijji:b mta:3u: :
- ilkarhba mta:3 sunya baḥḍa: idda:r mta:3ha :

2) Give long answers to the following questions

- qadda:sh 3umrik :
- a:sh ismik :
- wi:n da:rik :
- shku:n famma fi: bi: tik :
- shnuwwa ilwaqt fi: mungaltik :
- wi:n tḥuTT flu:sik :

- qadda:sh t^huTT min Ta:ba3 sukkur fi: q^hat^hil :
-
- a:sh ism bla:dik :
- shku:n Sa:Wbik :
- lishku:n tab3ith iwa:ba:tik :
- ittwa:nsa shnuwa lu:ghithum :

V) Communication activities

1) Question / answer

- waqta:sh turqud :
- waqta:sh timsa: ilimaktib :
- waqta:sh tuftur :
- a:sh ism usta:dik :
- shnuwa xidmtik :
- waqta:sh tuxluS shahri:tik :
- a:sh bish ta:al fi: axar tijim3a :

2) Translate :

ilmuTTaw3i:n illi: qaradin ya3mlu: fi: STa:3 t^huTT
jinsiyyithum a:ma:ri:ka:niyya . iSSTa:3 ma:3hum bish yikn^hil
fi: xamsa siptambir . ba3d kul wa:Wid bish yibda yixdia.

famma: muTTaw3i:n bish yqarriw ilidtsa:ll^hira Alha:vyo.
w- famma: muTTaw3i:n uxri:n bish yixdu: fi: ilfla:W^h .
ilmuTTaw3i:n ilkul bish yuq3a:3 Ba:mi:n fi: tunis.



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zya:ra

ha:di: : a:sh 3malt nha:r laMad
 bi:l : mshi:t baMa: Mbi:b fi: 3i:n dra:him
 ha:di: : mshi:t waMdik walla m3a: martik
 bi:l : mshi:t m3a: nansy
 ha:di: : Tla3tu:sh lijjba:l mta:3 3i:n dra:him
 bi:l : i:n3am , Tla3na: lijjba:l w-fTarna: filgha:ba
 ha:di: : Matta lwaqta:sh q3adtu:
 bi:l : q3adna: Matta lissitta mta:3 la3shiyya w-ba3d
 xdi:na: ilka:r w-rja3na: l-tu:nis.
 ha:di: : mma:la 3ijbitkum 3i:n dra:him
 bi:l : barsha . la:kin t3ibna: barsha za:da



Translation

A visit

Hēdi : What did you do on Sunday?

Bill : I visited H'bib in Ain Drahem.

Hēdi : Did you go alone or with your wife?

Bill : I went with Nancy.

Hēdi : Did you climb the mountains of Ain Drahem?

Bill : Yes; we climbed the mountains and had lunch in the forest.

Hēdi : Until what time did you stay (there)?

Bill : Till six p.m. then we took the bus back to Tunis.

Hēdi : You liked Ain Drahem then?

Bill : Very much; but we got very tired too!

1) Vocabulary to retain.

a) Nouns

(zya:ra) : "A visit". (fem). (zya:ra:t) : "visits" (pl)

(nha:r laħad): "literally this is " The day of Sunday". It simply means "Sunday".

(3i:n dra:him): "Ain Drahem" is a small town in the North of Tunisia between Jendouba and Tabarka.

(lijjba:l) : "to the mountains". (ijjba:l): "the mountains".
(jbal): " a mountain" (masc. sing)

(gha:ba) : "Forest" (fem.) . (gha:ba:t) : "forests". (pl).

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b) Verbs :

(3malt) : "You did". It's the verb (a3mil) : "do" in the simple

past tense second person singular: (inti:). The conjugated stem is (3mal) : "he did". which is the form of the same verb conjugated in the past tense with the third person singular masculine. | the root conjugated in the present tense is not used for the conjugation of the past tense. See grammar point -1-)

- (mshi:t) : "I went". The root for the present is (imshi:): "go"
The past tense root is (msha:) : "He went".
- (Tla3tu:sh) : "Did you climb". (Tla3tu:) : "you climbed." (pl)
The present stem: (aTla3) : " climb". or "go up".
The past stem : (Tla3) : "He climbed"; or "went up."
- (fTarna:) : "We had lunch". The present tense stem: (ufTur): "Eat lunch/ breakfast". (fTar): "He had lunch/ breakfast" is the past tense stem.
- (q3adtu:) : "You stayed". (uq3ud): "Stay" or " Sit down". is the present stem. (q3ad): "He stayed/ sat down" is the past tense stem.
- (q3adna:) : "We stayed".
- (xdi:na:) : "We took". (a:xud): is the present tense stem.
(xda:) : "He took"; is the past tense stem.
- (rja3na:) : " We came back". (arja3) : "Come back" is the present tense stem. (rja3) : "He came back" is the past stem.
- (3ijhitkum) : This literally is : " It pleased you." It actually means "You liked it". (i3jib) : "please": is the present stem. (3jib): " He pleased", is the past tense stem.
- (t3ibna:) : "We got tired". (it3ib) : "Get tired" is the present tense stem. (t3ib): "He got tired" is the past stem.

Vocabulary exercises :

A- Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list below:

(jba:l) - (3ma:l) - (fTarna:) - (rja3) - (3ijbitna:) - (t3ib) - (q3ad).

- waqtilli: mshi:na: lna: bil fi: rastu:ran
-na: bil bla:d ba:hya ya:sir w-..... ta:li:fu:n w-ba3
..... lidda:r.
-ba3d ilxidma ilmu3allim barsha w-
yirta:Ø
- ma: famma:sh fi: iSSaØra.

B- Translate into Arabic.

- I went to England twice.
-What did you do in the morning?
-I called my friend.
- I took the bus to Sfax.
-He climbed the mountain and had lunch there.
.....

II) More useful vocabulary

a) Nouns:

- (istid3a:) : "An invitation" (masC; Sing. noun).
(istid3a:a:t) : "Invitations". (pl).
(istiqa:l) : "Welcome". (masc. sing. noun)
(3a:yla/ 3a:yla:t): "Family (fem) / families".
(qarya/ qura:) : "Village (fem) / villages".
(ilba:dya) : "The countryside (fem.)".
(sujra/ sjar) : "A tree (fem) / trees."

(hadhba/ hadhba:t): "A hill (fem)/ hills."

(dhul) : "Shade" (masc. sing. n.)

(iljanu:b) : "The south". (masc sing. n.)

(ishshama:l) : "The north". (masc. sing.n)

(ishsharq) : "The east". (masc. sing. n.)

(ilgharb) : "The west". (masc. sing. n.)

(ilwaSat) : " The center" (masc. sing. n.)

(issa:Wil) : The coastal area (masc. sing. n.). In Tunisia,
this area is that between Nabeul and Sfax.

(iSSaKra:) : "The sahara". (fem. sing.n.)

(xa:ri:Ta/xara:yiT): "A map, (fem.sing. n.)/ maps".

(dhi:f/ dhya:f) : "A guest (masc. sing. n.) / guests."

b) Verbs

(Kawwis) : "To wander around".

(a3mil du:ra) : "Take a walk".

(3addi: +period of time): "Spend time".

(it3adda: 3la: + noun) : "Pass by someone"

(istad3a) : "invite".

(istaqbil) : "Welcome".

(afraK b+noun) : " Receive(guests) well".

(a3mil Talla) : "Pay a short visit."

(shu:f) : " See" or " Look".

(ba:t) : " Stay overnight/ spend the night".

c) Time expressions

(ilba:raK) : " Yesterday"

(wiltilba:raK) : "the day before yesterday".

(ijjim3a ilfa:yta): "Last week."

(ishshhar ilfa:yit): " Last month".

(il3a:m ilfa:yit) : "Last year."

d) Days of the week .

(nha:r laʔad): "Sunday". The literal translation is : "The day
of Sunday."

(nha:r lithni:n): "Monday"

(nha:r iththla:tha): "Tuesday"

(nha:r lirr3a) : "Wednesday"

(nha:r lixmi:s) : "Thursday"

(nha:r ijjim3a) : "Friday"

(nha:r issibt) : "Saturday"

More vocabulary exercises

A- Fill in the blanks with the following expressions

(ishshama:l - (iljanu:b) - (fTarna:) - (it3adda) - (nshu:f)

(ta3milsh) - (fraʔ) - (tba:t) - (n3addi:) - (na3mil)

-nʔib nimshi: l-Sfa:qis bish Sa:ʔbi:

-3la:sh ma: Talla 3li:na ijjim3a ijja:ya

-waqtilli: tji: ma:shi: lilmaktib 3liyya

-ijjim3a ilfa:yta haʔda ja:k w-.....

bi:na: barsha

-ga:bis fi: mta:3 tu:nis la:kin binzart fi:

.....

-ma:ʔabiyya du:ra fi: issu:q.

-bish 3a:mi:n fi: tu:nis

B- Translate into Arabic

-Pass by our house on your way to school.

.....

-We do not work on sundays.

.....

-I would like to invite my friends to dinner.

.....131.....

-Why don't you go for a walk.
.....

-Come and see us when you can .
.....

-I am going to work in a small village in the south.
.....

-There are very few trees there and the weather is always hot.
.....

c) Write your own sentences with the following expressions

-(zu:r)

-(Hawwis)

-(istaqbil)

-(3addi:)

-(dhi:f)

III) Grammar :

Point -1-: The past tense.

To conjugate a verb in the past tense, we add certain suffixes to the basic stem which, in this case, is the verb in the third person singular masculine past tense. The verbs fall into several groups depending on their structure (the number of vowels and consonants and their order.).

Group -1- Verbs:

They are the verbs having the following

structure:

C + C + V + C

Examples: (Tlab) : "He asked for..."
 (wSul) : "He arrived".
 (ktib) : "He wrote"

Let's study the conjugation of the verb (Tlab) in the past tense.

Subject pronouns	Verb root (stem)	Suffixes
a:na:	Tlab	t
inti:	Tlab	t
huwwa	Tlab	
hiyya	Talb	it
aħna:	Tlab	na:
intu:ma:	Tlab	tu:
hu:ma:	Talb	u:

Notes :

a) In the third person singular (hiyya) and plural (hu:ma:) the middle vowel changes place.

(Tlab)(Talbit)

(Tlab)(Talbu:)

b) The same thing happens to the verb in the third person singular (huwwa) when it is followed by a direct object pronoun standing for the third person singular (u:).

(huwwa ktib kta:) (huwwa kitbu:)

(huwwa Tlab sti:lu:) (huwwa Talbu:)

c) The (ma: sh) form is also used for the negative and the question form is made either with the final (---sh(i:)) or with the intonation.

d) When two verbs occur one after the other in a past context, only the first verb is conjugated in the past. The second is kept in the present tense.

Example:

(nnajjimna: nimshi:w l-tu:nis waHhadna:)

"We managed to go to Tunis by ourselves".

e) Here's a list of some common verbs of the same group

- (xraj) : "He left / went out".
- (dxal) : "He came in / entered".
- (wSul) : "He arrived".
- (rkib) : "He got on / rode".
- (nshid) : "He enquired"
- (ktib) : "He wrote".
- (b3ath) : "He sent".
- (rqad) : "He slept"
- (shrab) : "He drank"
- (wzin) : "He weighed"
- (Hsib) : "He counted".
- (lbis) : "He put on"
- (l3ab) : "He played"
- (Tlab) : "He asked (for) / ordered".
- (hbaT) : "He went down."
- (xdim) : "He worked".
- (3raf) : "He knew".
- (fhim) : "He understood."

(T1n3) : " He went up".
 (q3ad) : "He sat down/ stayed".
 (3ma1) : " He did".
 (fTar) : " He ate lunch/ breakfast".
 (sma3) : "He heard"
 (Sna3) : " He made".
 (dhrab) : " He beat".

Exercises

A) Rewrite the following sentences starting with (ilba:raH) and making the necessary changes.

- a:na: nuxruj milmaktib fi: ma:dhsa:3ti:n

-jama:l w-yu:sif yal3bu: ilka:rTa kul yu:m .

-aHna: na3rfu: tu:nis bilgda:

-huwwa ma: yifhimsh bil3arbi:

-a:na: nuTlub qahwa kaHla

-ilqahwa:ji: ma: yisma3sh

-hiyya ma: tushrubsh itta:y

-3la:sh ma: tuq3udsh baHda:hum shwayya

-waqta:sh tirkib fi: iTTayya:ra

6) Translate into English.

ilba:raW ja:k rkib fi: ilka:r w-hbaT l-tu:nis . Fi:
nuS innha:r dxal l-rastu:ran w-Tlab kusksi: . ba3d ma: fTar
3ma:l du:ra w-q3ad fi: qahwa w-shrab ga:zuza ba:rda. waqtilli:
t3ib w-ja: bi:h yarja3 l-hirgla ma: 3rafsh mni:n ya:xud
ilka:r . nshid barsha na:s Watta wSul lilmWaTTa w-rkib filka:r

C) Rewrite the above text while changing the subject to

- 1- (a:na:)
- 2- (linda)
- 3- (aWna:)
- 4- (intu:ma:)
- 5- (bi:l w-ja:k)

Grammar point -2-

The object pronouns

To avoid redundancy, some particles are used to replace nouns that fall in the slot of "objects" in a sentence structure. In Arabic, these particles are directly linked to some verbs called transitive or to prepositions that occur between some verbs, called intansitive , and their objects.

Example:

3li: : (wi:n Sla:W) : -Ali: Where's Slah?

munSif : (ma: shuftu:sh) : -Moncef: I didn't see him.

The (---u:) in the expression (ma: shuftu:sh) is the particle used to replace the object (Sla:W). It is directly linked to the verb (shuft) because the latter is a transitive verb. "him" is its equivalent in the English sentence.

These object pronouns vary according to the ending of the word they are attached to (verb or preposition). Let's study the following tables:

A) Transitive verbs

1) Verbs ending in a consonant

Verb ending in a consonant	Object pronoun	corresponding pronoun
(huwwa) ya3rif	ni:	(a:na:)
ya3rf	ik	(inti:)
ya3rf	u:	(huwwa)
ya3rif	ha:	(hiyya)
ya3rif	na:	(aWna:)
ya3rif	kum	(intu:ma:)
ya3rif	hum	(hu:ma:)

Note : The second vowel of the verb disappears when the object pronouns start with a vowel (ya3rif + ik = ya3rfik)

2) Verbs ending in a vowel.

conjugated verb	Object pronoun	Corresponding pronoun
(huwwa) ya3Ti:	ni:	(a:na:)
ya3Ti:	k	(inti:)
ya3Ti:	h	(huwwa)
ya3Ti:	ha:	(hiyya)
ya3ti:	na:	(aWna:)
ya3Ti:	kum	(intu:ma:)
ya3Ti:	hum	(hu:ma:)

B) Intensive verbs: + Preposition + object pronoun

1) Preposition ending with a vowel

Conjugated intensive verb	Preposition	Object pronoun
(hiyya) timshi:	m3a:	ya (a:na:)
timshi:	m3a:	k (inti:)
timshi:	m3a:	h (huwwa)
timshi:	m3a:	ha: (hiyya)
timshi:	m3a:	na: (aħna:)
timshi:	m3a:	kum (intu:ma:)
timshi:	m3a:	hum (hu:ma:)

The common prepositions that end with a vowel are:

(wra:) - (baħda:) - (3la:)-(fi:).

2) Preposition ending with a consonant

Conjugated intransitive verb	Preposition	Object pronoun
(huwwa) yji:b	l	i: (a:na:)
yji:b	l	ik (inti:)
yji:b	l	u: (huwwa)
yji:b	l	ha: (hiyya)
yji:b	l	na: (aħna:)
yji:b	l	kum (intu:ma:)
yji:b	l	hum (hu:ma:)

The common prepositions ending with a consonant are

(min) - (min 3and) - (qudda:m) - (ba3d) - (qbal) - (taħt)

(fu:q) -

Notes:

-When a verb requires two objects (one direct and one indirect) as in (niktib jwa:b l-3li:) , we can say either:

(niktiblu: jwa:b) thus replacing the indirect object only; (niktibhu:lu:) and replace both objects while putting the direct object first.

- The (---h) inserted between the verb and the direct object pronoun (----u:) is used to avoid confusion because if eliminated, the structure of the verb might convey a different meaning since (niktbu:lu:) without the (---h) sound can also mean : "We write to him"

-In a negative statement the (ma: -----sh) must not separate the verb from its direct or indirect object pronoun. So we may have : (ma: na3Ti:hsh ilkta:b) : "I do not give him the book" or: (ma: na3Ti:hu:lu:sh) : "I do not give it to him."

Exercises

A) Replace the objects by their corresponding object pronouns.

- a:na: shuft 3li: :
- layla sharbit itta:y :
- muStfa 3mal ta:li:fu:n :
- intu:ma: ktibtu: ilkilma:t :
- inti: wzint issukkur :
- la:ma:ri:ka:n Talbu: qha:wi: :
- ja:k b3a**ph** ku:li: :
- 3li: fTar kusksi: :
- a**h**na: sma3na: ilkilma :
- intu:ma: shrabtu: ilma: :
- a**h**na: ma: 3rafna:sh idda:r :

indirect

only; or
direct

the object
mentioned,
since
it is to him
that not
it. So
the book".
him."

pronouns.

- a:na: ktibt 3la: issa:bu:ra :
-yu:sif wSul l-tu:nis fi: issab3a : ;.....
-intu:ma: xdimtu: fi: jirba :
-Sa:Mbi: fTar fi: irra:stu:ran :
- muXammid q3ad fi: lundra shhar :
-rau:f rkib fi: ilkar bikri: :
-munSif w-sunya daxlu: fi: ilbi:t :
-inti: b3atht jwa:b l-Sa:Mibtik :
-layla 3amlit ta:li:fu:n l-sunya :
-irra:jil wzin issukkur l-ja:k :

B) Reread the above examples with the object pronouns in the negative.

C) Answer the following questions using object pronouns to replace the objects mentioned in the questions.

- shku:n shrab ilma:
-waqta:sh wSult l-tu:nis
-wi:n ktibtu: iddars
-fhimtu: ilkilma ha:di: walla la:
-Msibtshi: ilflu:s
-waqta:sh b3atht ijw:b
-ki:fa:sh wSult l-tu:nis
-shku:n sma3 ka:thi: titkallim
-wi:n l3abtu: ilka:rTa
-ki:fa:sh 3raft idda:r
-shku:n q3ad fi: ilqasm

IV) Communication activities

1- Answer the questions

- waqta:sh wSult l-tu:nis
- fi: a:sh rkibt hish wSult l-tu:nis
- a:sh 3malt waqtilli: wSult
- waqta:sh fTart fTu:r iSSba:W ilyu:m
- wi:n rqadt ilba:raW
- shrabtsh qahwa fi: iSSba:W
- b3athtshi: jwa:ba:t l-3a:yiltik
- waqta:sh dxalna: lilqasm
- fhimt iddars ilyu:m walla la:

2- Write a short paragraph describing what you did last weekend.

3- Write a dialogue about a conversation you had with a friend as you were inviting him (her) to have lunch with you.

script



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3and il3aTTa:r

il3aTTa:r : itfadhdhil ya: si: a:sh Ma:shtik
 ja:k : u:zinli: ki:lu: fari:na w-rTal sukkur
 il3aTTa:r : shnuwwa la:xir
 ja:k : 3andikshi: yaghurT
 il3aTTa:r : la: ma: nbi:3ish ilyaghurT shu:f ilMa:nu:t
 illi: bijnabna:
 ja:k : a3Ti:ni: zu:z ba:kuwa:t biskwi:t w-Ma:ra 3dham
 il3aTTa:r : a:kahaw xu:ya
 ja:k : zi:dni: zu:z xubza:t w-a3milli: laKsa:b
 il3aTTa:r : ilKsa:b di:na:ri:n w-mi:ti:n
 ja:k : bissla:ma w-rabbi: y3i:nik.



Translation

At the grocer's

The grocer : What do you need sir?

Jack : Weigh me a kilo of flour and a pound of sugar.

The grocer : What else?

Jack : Do you have yughurt?

The grocer : I don't sell yughurt. Look in the store that is next to us.

Jack : Give me two boxes of biscuits and four eggs.

The grocer : Is that all sir?

Jack : Give me two loaves of bread and tell me what it comes to.

The grocer : That will be two Dinars and two hundred Millimes.

Jack : Good-bye and God help you.

1) Vocabulary to retain:

a) nouns

(3aTTa:r)

: "grocer". Another common word is (jirbi) "Jerbian". The latter actually means "someone from Jerba". Jerba is an island off the Tunisian southern coast and the word (jirbi:) came to mean "grocer" because the people coming from this island are known throughout the country in trade and in the grocery business in particular.

(Ka:shtik)

: "Your need". This word is a combination of (Ka:ja) : "need" and (--tik) : "your".

sugar.

that is

eggs.

that it

Millimes.

is (jirbi:)

means

island

and the

cer" becau

island are

n trade

particular

ination

:"yōur",

(ya: si:)

(xu:ya)

(fari:na)

(rTal)

(Ha:nu:t)

(ba:ku:wa:t)

(biskwi:t)

(Ha:ra)

(3dham)

(xubza:t)

(laHsa:b)

: the possessive adjective. (Ha:ja) may also mean: "thing".

:"Voy sir". The (ya:) is a vocative particle that does not have an equivalent in English. It is used when calling someone at a distance and can be followed by the name of a person as in (ya: 3li:) : "Hey, you Ali." or by the word (si:) "Sir", or (lilla): "Miss" or "madam" when addressing a man or a woman with whom we are not acquainted.

:"My brother" is the literal equivalent. However, when used in addressing someone of our age group it simply means "Sir". (uxti:) : "My sister" is used with a woman of our age group.

:"Flour" (fem. sing. n.)

:"A pound" or "Half a kilogram." (masc. Sing. n.)

:"Shop" (masc. sing. n.) . (Hwa:nit) : "Shops" (pl)

:"boxes" or "packages" (pl) . (ba:ku:) : "box" or "pack" (masc. sing. n.) i.e. (ba:ku: swa:gir) : "A pack of cigarettes."

: "biscuits".

:"Four (of something)". Eggs and other goods could be bought by the one or by any multiple of four. The "dozen" notion exists in Arabic but is not particularly used with eggs.

(Tizzi:na) : "a dozen". (nuS Tizzi:na) : "Half a dozen".

:"Eggs".

:"Loaves of bread". (pl). (xubza) : "One loaf". (fem.)

:"The bill". The word comes from the verb

(iHsib) : "Count".

(rabbi:) : "My God". (rah) : "God". and the (---i:) is the possessive adjective: "my".

b) Verbs

(u:zinli:) : "Weigh me". (u:zin) : "Weigh" + (---li:) : "to me".
(wzin) : "He weighed" is the past stem.

(ma: nbi:3ish) : "I don't sell". (bi:3) : "Sell". (ba:3) : "He sold".

(shu:f) : "look" or "see". (sha:f) : "He looked/ saw".

(zi:dni:) : Literally, this is "Add me". It actually means "give me too." or "Give me some more".
(Zi:d) : "Add" or "give more". (za:d) : "He added/ gave more".

(a3Ti:ni:) : "give me". (a3Ti:) : "Give" . (3Ta:) : "He gave".

c) Other expressions

(a:kahaw) : "Is that all?" or "That's all". It 's a combination of (ha:da:ka) + (huwg) : "That (is)" + "it".

(shnuwwa la:xir) : "What else?" (a:xir/ uxra/ uxri:n) : "Other" (adj). i.e. (a3Ti:ni: ilkra:b la:xir) : "Give me the other book."

(illi:) : "That" or "Who" or "Which" : relative pronouns.

Vocabulary exercises

A) Fill in the blanks with the following expressions:

(yu:zin)-(nshu:f)-(laḥsa:b)-(ḥa:ra)-(ilxubza)-(illi:)-(la:xir)

(ḥa:shti: b---)-(ybi:3)-(zi:dni:).

-ijjirbi: ki:lu: sukkur.

-qadda:sh min 3dham biḥ tḥuTT fi: i13ijja

-ma:ḍabiyya ilfi:lm.
 - xubza uxra. ha:ḍi: shwayya.
 -qadda:sh? -thla:tha di:na:ra:t
 -il3aTTa:r ha:ḍa: idduxxa:n za:da.
 -ilkta:b fu:q iTTa:wla mta:3i:
 - b-mya:t milli:m
 -ma:nḥibsh ilqlam ha:ḍa: . a3Ti:ni: ilqkam
 -a:sh tḥib ? sti:lu: w-warqa.

b) Match the expressions in column -A- with those in column -B-

-A-	-B-
1- a3mil	a) swa:gir
2- Ḥa:ra	b) xu:ya
3- ha:ku:	c) laḤsa:b
4-rTal	d) y3i:nik
5-rabhi:	e) sukkur
6- ya:	f) 3dham

II) More useful vocabulary

a) Nouns

(nuS rTal)	: "half a pound".
(mya:t gra:m)	: "100 grams"
(i:tra)	: "One liter"
(Ḥukka/Ḥkuk)	: "A can/ cans" (fem)
(quffa/ q'fa:f)	: "A basket/ baskets" (fem)
(Sandu:q/Sna:diq)	: "A large box/ boxes" (masc.)
(qadhya)	: "Errands". (fem.)

b) Verbs

(aqdhi:) : "Shop" . (qdha:) : "He shopped" (past stem)

(yikfi:) : " is enough" i.e. (ha:da: yikfi:) : "This is enough"

(yizzi:) : The same as above

c) Adjectives :

(gha:li:/gha:lya/gha:li:n) : "Expensive"

(rxī:S/rxī:Sa/rxa:S) : "Cheap"

(jdi:d/ jdi:da/jdud) : "New"

(qdi:m/ qdi:ma/qdum) : "Old"

(Tri: / Triyya/ Tri:yi:n) : "Fresh" (for bread / vegetables etc.)

(msakkir/ msakkra/ msakkri:n): "closed"

(maḵlu:l/maḵlu:la/maḵlu:li:n): "Open".

List of goods found at the 3aTTa:r's.

(xubz) : "bread"

(lu:bya) : "beans"

(shma3) : "candles"

(jhin) : "cheese"

(ḴumS) : "chick peas"

(shukla:Ta) : "chocolate"

(swa:gir) : "cigarettes"

(qirfa) : "cinnamon"

(3u:d grunful): "cloves"

(kammu:n) : "cumin"

(thu:m) : "garlic"

(ta:y) : "tea"

(hri:sa) : "harissa"

(3sal) : "honey"

(fu:l) : "horse beans"

enough".

ables etc.

(maqr:na) : "macaroni".
(wqi:d) : "matches".
(li:b) : "milk".
(na3na:3) : "mint".
(aba:ri:) : "needles" (ibra) : "a needle"
zi:tu:n) : "olives" (zi:tu:na) : "one olive".
(zi:t zi:tu:na): "Olive oil".
(filfil akWil) : "black pepper".
(ru:z) : "rice".
(za3fra:n) : "saffron".
(milW) : "salt".
(sardi:na) : "Sardines"
(smi:d arTib): "Fine semolina".
(nsha:) : "Starch".
(sukkur Twa:ba3) : "sugar cubes".
(sukkur arTib): "powdered sugar"
(Tma:Tim ma3ju:n): "tomato paste."
(tun) : "Tuna".
(Hukka Tma:Tim): "a can of tomatoes".
(xmi:ra) : "Yeast".

More vocabulary exercises.

A) Translate into Arabic.

- I need one liter of olive oil.
- I want to buy a pound of sugar.
- Where do you shop?
- Give me two one-pound cans of sugar.
- The eggs are cheap in this shop
- Pay the grocer and put the items in the bag.
-

- This milk is not fresh.
- How much is the 100 grams of black pepper
-

b) Complete the sentences with your own words

- a3Ti:ni: min fadhlik
- u:zinli:
- zi:dni:
- 3andikshi:?
- il3aTTa:r ha:da: ma: yhi:3ish
- laKsa:b
- ilKa:nu:t ha:da: ma:hu:sh nha:r laKad.
- ilxubz ma:hu:sh
- bqadda:sh

III) Grammar point -1-

The dual

In addition to the singular and plural forms, Arabic has the dual form which is used when referring to two of a kind. The dual is expressed in two ways:

1- (zu:z) +plural :

Examples: (zu:z dba:biz) : "two bottles".

(zu:z Kwa:nit) : "two stores".

2- by adding the dual endings (---i:n) or (--ti:n) to singular nouns

Examples: (di:na:r)(di:na:ri:n)

151 (karra:sa)(karra:sti:n)

Notes :

-When the masculine noun is made of three consonants and has no long vowel, the vowel is moved up from after the second consonant to after the first.

Example : (SMan) : "A dish."

(SaMni:n) : "Two dishes."

- The (---ti:n) ending is used with feminine nouns ending in (---a)

Example : (xubza) : "One loaf of bread".

(xubzti:n) : "Two loaves of bread"

-Not all nouns in Arabic can take the dual form. It's usually used with nouns indicating time, measure or things that come in pairs:

Examples:

(nha:r/ nha:ri:n) : "One day/ two days".

(i:tra/ i:trti:n) : "One liter/ two liters".

(yid/yiddi:n) : "One hand / two hands"

- Masculine nouns ending in long vowels can have the dual forms only with (zu:z + plural)

Example:

(kursi:)(zu:z kra:si:) : "One chair / 2 chairs"

Exercise:

Give the dual forms of the following nouns

Singular form	Dual with (i:n) or (ti:n)	dual with (zu:z)
-qlam		
-kta:b		

<u>Singular form</u>	<u>Dual with (i:n) or (ti:n)</u>	<u>Dual with (zu:z)</u>
-Yukka		
-i:tra		
-3adhma		
-xubza		
-karhba		
-ba:b		
-Ta:wla		
-da:r		
-bi:t		
-warqa		
-nha:r		
-marra		
-fikra		
-ra:jil		
-mra:		
-qahwa		
-ba:ku:		
-sti:lu:		
-ki:lu:		
-timbri:		
-jirbi:		
-ma:SSu:		

Grammar : point -2-

The collective form of nouns

and

Expressions of unity

-The collective form is a noun used to indicate a group of

(zu:z)

objects. It's especially used for the names of plants, fruits and animals. Example : (Hu:t) : "Fish". (in general).

-This noun is considered masculine singular except when it indicates a group of people in which case it is plural

Example : (na:s) : "People".

-We can form a noun that indicates a single unit from a collective noun by adding (---a)

Examples : (yughurT) (yughurTa) : "One yughurt".

(bSa1) (BaS1a) : "One onion."

- We can form the plural form from the collective form of nouns by adding (--a:t). This plural form will indicate several units of one kind.

Examples : (Hu:t) (Hu:ta:t) " Several fish."

(xubz) (xubza:t) : "Several loaves".

-Unity can also be indicated by using the word (ka3ba) in front of the collective noun

Examples :

(burdga:n) (ka3ba hurdga:n)

(3dham) (ka3ba 3dham)

Exercise :

Form the unit and plural forms from the collective forms given.

<u>Collective forms</u>	<u>Unit form</u>	<u>Plural form</u>
-xubZ		
-3dham		
-burdga:n		
-Hu:t		
-1Ham		
-bri:k		
-tiCfa:H		

1546-

IV) Communication activities :

1) The students are given a list of goods and some money and are asked to go and actually buy those items from the nearest store.

2- Write the verbs in parentheses in the correct forms

-ja:k (imshi:) ijirbi: bish (aqdhi:)
-(Kib)(ishri:) Ka:ra 3dham w-zu:z ba:ku:wa:t
bishwi:t la:kin ijirbi: ma: (bi:3) sh i13dham.
-ijirbi: (u:zin) ilqadhya w-ba3d bish (a3mi1).....
laKsa:b.

3- Answer the following questions

-mni:n tishri: ilyughurT.
-mni:n taqdhi:
-bqadda:sh ilba:ku: Kli:b
-mni:n tnajjim tishri: tna:bir.
-ijjbin illi: 3and ijirbi: jdi:d walla la:
-wi:n ja: ilKa:nu:t
-3andu:shi: swa:gir
-ta3rif ijirbi: illi: yixdim fi: ilKa:nu:t.



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ilxudhra

fa:Tma : wi:n kunt ridha

ridha : mshi:t ilxadhdha:r w-shr:tlik shwayya xudhra

fa:Tma : bqadda:sh shri:t issfinna:rya

ridha : b-thla:tha mya: w-xamsi:n ilki:lu:

fa:Tma : qadda:sh gha:lya

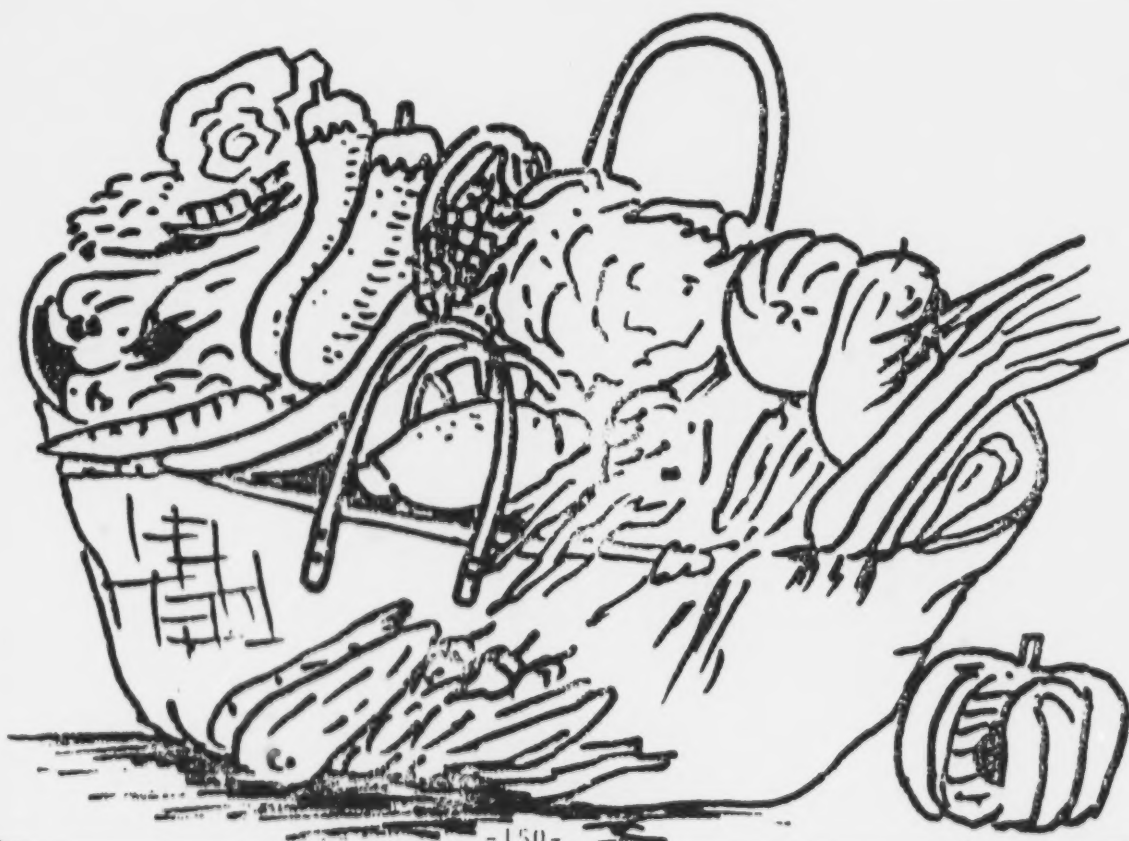
ridha : gha:lya larkin Triyya w-Kluwa

fa:Tma : lqi:tsh krumb 3and ilxadhdha:r

ridha : la: ma: 3andu:sh krumb

fa:Tma : mma:la ba:sh bish na3mil ilkusksi:

ridha : xdi:tlik baTTa:Ta w-qra3 w-shwayya KumS mnaffax



Translation:

The vegetables

- Fatma : Where have you been , Ridha?
Ridha : I went to the greengrocer and bought you some vegetables.
Fatma : How much were the carrots?
Ridha : They're three hundred and fifty Millimes the kilo.
Fatma : How expensive!
Ridha : They're expensive but they're tender and sweet.
Fatma : Did you find any cabbage at the greengrocer's?
Ridha : He didn't have any.
Fatma : What am I going to prepare the kuskus with, then?
Ridha : I bought you some potatoes, squash and soaked chick peas.
-

Questions on the dialogue /

- 1- wi:n msha: ridha
2-a:sh shra: min 3and ilxadhdha:r
3-b-qadda:sh ilki:lu: sfinna:rya
4-issfinna:rya rxi:Sa walla gha:lya
5-issfinna:rya ba:hya walla la:
6-ilxadhdha:r ybi:3 Krumb walla la:
7-3la:sh fa:Tma Ma:shitha bilkrumb?
8-ba:sh bish ta3mil ilkusksi:

1) Vocabulary to retain

a) nouns

(ilxudhra)	: "Vegetables" (fem)
(ilxadhhar)	: "The greenchocor" (masc.)
(krumb)	: "Cabbage" (masc.)
(sfinnarya)	: "Carrots" (fem)
(kusksi:)	: "couscous" (masc.)
(baTTa:Ta)	: "Potatoes" (fem)
(qra3)	: "Squash". (masc.)
(NumS)	: "Chick peas". (masc.)

b) Verbs

(kunt)	: "Were/ was". The past form of the verb "be" (see uses and conjugation in grammar point -1-)
(msh:t)	: "I went". The present infinitive is (imsh:): "go". The past infinitive is (msha:): "He went".
(shri:tlik)	: "I bought (for) you". (shri:t): "I bought". (ishri:): "Buy" ; (shra:): "He bought".
(lqi:tsh)	: "Did you find?" .(lqi:t): "You found". (ilqa:): "find" .(lqa:): "he found".
(xdi:tlik)	: "I bought you". Literally this is "I took to you." (a:xud): "Take" ; (xda:): "He took".

c) Adjectives

(gha:lya)	: "Expensive". (fem/sing). (gha:li: / gha:li:n): are respectively the masculine singular and the plural forms.
(Triyya)	: "Tender". (fem/sing). (Tri: / Triyyi:n): masc. sing/pl
(Wluwa)	: "sweet" (fem. sing.). (Wlu: /Wluwvi:n): masc. sing./pl
(mnaffax)	: "soaked". (masc.sing). (mnaffxa/ mnaffxi:n): are the feminine singular and plural forms.

Vocabulary exercises :

A- Fill in the blanks with the following expressions;

(Triyya) - (kunt) - (mshi:t) - (shri:t) - (gha:li:n) - (ybi:3).

munsif : wi:n ilba:raK?

3li: : l-tu:nis

munsif : ta3rifsh shku:n iljaravid fi: ishshat:ra3 ha:da

3li: : shu:f ilKainu:t illi: baKla: ilbu:Ta.

munsif : a:sh min 3and il3aTTa:t .

3li: : Ka:ra 3dham

ilkra:hib ya:sir fi: tunis.

-a:na: mridh nba:y laKad ilfayit.

-fi: ishshat: ilxudhra

B- Translate into English

ilba:raK a:na: mshi:t ilmarshi: mta:3 ilxudhra w-shri:t
shwayya qra3 w-baTTa:Ta w-zu:z ki:lu: sfinna:rya. ilxudhra
gha:lya fi: jwi:lya w-ma:bi:sh mawjuda bar ba.

.....
.....
.....
.....

II) More useful vocabulary

names of fruits and vegetables

(ghalla) : "Fruit"

(su:m) : "price"

(tiffa:K) : "Apples"

(mishma:sh) : "Apricots" 16i

(ganna:riyya) : "Artichokes".

(mu:ʔ)	:	"Bananas".	
(baʔti:s)	:	"Cantaloupe"/"Melon"	
(bru:klu:t)	:	"cantaloupes".	
(kla:fiʔ)	:	"cherries".	
(ʒah:mlu:t)	:	"cherries".	
(qTa:nva:t)	:	"Corn"	
(faqu:s)	:	"cucumbers"	
(Tmar)	:	"Pates"	
(bi:tinja:la)	:	"cappuccino".	
(bi:le:s)	:	"kennef"	
(karmu:s)	:	"figs"	
(ʒu:ib)	:	"arabes".	
(zinba:ʒ)	:	"grapefruit".	
(qa:riʒ)	:	"lemon".	
(xaʒʒ)	:	"lettuce".	
(ɣna:wiyya)	:	"okra".	
(bʒa:l)	:	"cucumbers".	
(maʒdnu:s)	:	"parsley".	
(xu:x)	:	"peaches".	
(ʒilba:na)	:	"peas"	
(anza:s)	:	"pears".	
(ʒilfi:l)	:	"peppers"	
(rumma:n)	:	"pomegranates"	
(hindi:)	:	"prickly pears".	
(ʒwi:na)	:	"plums".	
(sibna:x)	:	"spinach".	
(fra:wlu:)	:	"strawberries".	
(madali:na)	:	"Tangerines".	
(Tma:Tim)	:	"Tomatoes".	
(liʔt)	:	"Turneps".	(qraʒ hu:Tizzi:na): "Zucchini".
(dilla:ʒ)	:	"Watermelon"	

Vocabulary exercise:

Complete the following sentences using names of fruits or vegetables.

- 1-n~~h~~ib na3mil Sla:Ta w-n~~h~~uTT fi:ha:
- 2-ilghalla ilmawjuda tawwa hiyya
- 3-filjanu:b ma: fanna:sh fanna: barsha
- 4-ilxadhda:r Zandu:shi:
- 5-a3Ti:ni: ki:lu: w-iTat
- 6-shnuwwa su:m
- 7-u:zinli: zu:z ki:lu:
- 8-3andikshi:
- 9-shnuwwa t~~h~~ib di:sa:r waila

III) Grammar point-1-

The verb "to be" : (ku:n)

a) There is no verb "to be" (am, are, is) in the present tense.

Examples:

- huwwa Ø hu:ni: : "He is here".
- hu:di: Ø min ga:bi: : "Hadi is from Gabès."
- hiyya Ø Sghira: : "She is young".

b) In the future tense the verb root (ku:n) is used in the conjugated form:

Examples:

- a:na: bi:sh nku:n hu:ni: : "I will be here."
- ma~~h~~mu:d bi:sh yku:n fi: tunis : "Mahmoud will be in Tunis".

Exercises

a) Translate:

- We'll be there tomorrow.
- They'll be with us this evening.
- Where will you be next year?
- I'd like to know what my job will be like?
-
- When will you be at the school?

b) Complete the following sentences using a form of (ku:n).

- a:na: bish ijjim3a ijja:ya.
- inti: bish ilxmi:s ijja:y.
- muḤammid bish ghudwa.
- sunya bish nha:r laḤad ijja:y.
- aḤna: bish il3a:m ijja:y
- intu:ma: bish fi: ma:dhi: sa:3a
- wi:n bish hu:ma: ba3d shwayya?

c) In the past tense the following forms of (ku:n) are used:

a:na: kunt
inti: kunt
huwwa ka:n
hiyya ka:nit
aḤna: kunna:
intu:ma: kuntu:
hu:ma: ka:nu:

Examples :

- luṭfi: ka:n m3a:na: : "Lotfi was with us".
- layla ka:nit gha:di: : "Leila was there."

Exercises

a) Translate:

- We were with them last Friday
- They were here last night.
- She wasn't sick last night
- Why weren't you in the classroom?
- How was the house?

b) Make sentences using the table to guide you.

kunt

ka:n

ka:nit

fi:

kunna:

baħda:

(place)

(time)

kuntu:

m3a:

ka:nu:

Example: (kunt m3a:hum fi: tu:nis ilba:raħ)

Grammar point-2-

The past tense of group -2- verbs

Group -2- verbs are those ending with a long vowel (____ a:)

Examples: (kla:): "He ate"; (hda:): "He began"; (shra:): "He bought"

They are conjugated in the following manner:

a:na: shr	i:t ilxudhra	aħna: shr	i:na: ilxudhra
inti: shr	i:t ilxudhra	intu:ma: shr	i:tu: ilxudhra
huwwa shr	a: ilxudhra	hu:ma: shr	a:w ilxudhra
hiyya shr	a:t ilxudhra		

Note:

Note how the long vowel is kept with (huwwa; hiyya and hu:ma:) It becomes (---i:) with the other subjects.

List of a few verbs belonging to this group

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| -(kla:) : "He ate". | -(bda:) : "He began" |
| -(msha:) : "He went". | -(nsa:) : "He forgot". |
| -(xḍa:) : "He took" | -(jra:) : "He ran". |
| -(3Ta:) : "He gave ". | -(rma:) : "he threw". |
| -(qra:) : " He read/studied". | -(wfa:) : " he finished" |
| -(lqa:) : "He found". | -(3adda:) : "He spent" |
| -(bka:) : "He wept/ cried" | -(ja:) : "He came". |
| -(shra:) : "He bought". | |

Exercises:

1) Complete the following tables

a) a:na: xḍi:t issti:lu: w-bdi:t niktib.

-inti:
-huwwa
-hiyya
-aḵna:
-intu:ma:
-hu:ma:

b) a:na: mshi:t lilḵa:nu:t w-shri:t xubza.

-inti:
-huwwa
-hiyya

-aḵna:
 -intu:ma:
 -hu:ma:

c) a:na: ji:t lidda:r w-ma: lqi:t Matta Mad.

-inti:
 -huwwa
 -hiyya
 -aḵna:
 -intu:ma:
 -hu:ma:

2) Rewrite the following sentences adding (ilba:raḵ) and making the necessary changes.

-3la:sh ma: tji:wsh baḵda:na: ?
 -ja:k yaqra bil3arbi: fi: hirqla
 -muḵammad y3addi: sa:3ti:n fi: ilqahwa
 -3li: yji: lilmat3im w-ya:kul kuskisi:
 -aḵna: nimshi:w lilḵa:nu:t w-na:xḍu: ki:lu: sukkur w-ninsa:w ilx

 -a:na: narmi: ilku:ra l-Sa:ḵbi:
 -hu:ma: yji:w limaktib w-yibda:w yaqra:w .

3) Answer the following questions

- waqta:sh ji:t l-tu:nis.
 -qri:tsh bil3arbi: qbal
 -qadda:sh min jim3a 3addi:t fi: tu:nis tawwa

-mshi:tshi: l-su:sa
 -bdi:tsh titkallim bil3arbi: shwayya
 -kli:tsh 3nib ilba:raH
 -xdi:tsh ilka:r bish timshi: l-tu:nis

Grammar point-3-

Adjectives

All adjectives in Arabic have three forms depending on the gender and number of the nouns they modify.

When the masculine form of the adjective ends with (___i:), the feminine drops the (___i:) and adds (___ya).

Examples: (ba:hi:)(ba:hya) : "good" or "nice"
 (gha:li:)(gha:lya) : "Expensive".

When the masculine form ends with a consonant, we add (___a) to form the feminine.

Examples: (bni:n)(bni:na) : "Delicious"
 (rzi:n)(rzi:na) : "Heavy".

Notice: Notice the shift in stress when the word is altered.

-Most plurals of adjectives are irregular and have to be learned.

List of common adjectives and their forms

<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>translation</u>
gha:li:	gha:lya	gha:li:n	Expensive
rx:i:S	rx:i:Sa	rx:a:S	Cheap
kbi:r	kbi:ra	kba:r	Big/old/ great

<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Translation</u>
Sghi:r	Sghi:ra	Sgha:r	Small/ young
Klu:	Kluwwa	Kluwwi:n	Sweet
ma:laK	ma:lKa	ma:lKi:n	Salty
murr	murra	murri:n	bitter
bni:n	bni:na	bna:n	delicious
ma:SiT	ma:STa	ma:STi:n	not good to the taste
Tri:	Triyya	Triyyi:n	tender
sha:rif	sha:rfa	sha:rfi:n	tough/ old
jdi:d	jdi:da	jdud	new
qdi:m	qdi:ma	qdum	old (things)
ha:yil	ha:yla	ha:yli:n	excellent
ba:hi:	ba:hya	ba:hi:n	good
xa:yib	xa:yba	xa:ybi:n	bad
xfi:f	xfi:fa	xfa:f	light
rzi:n	rzi:na	rza:n	heavy
qa:riS	qa:rSa	qa:rSi:n	sour
ya:bis	ya:bsa	ya:bsi:n	dry/hard/tough

Exercise

Put the adjectives in parentheses in the correct form (masculine or feminine or plural).

-issfinnarya (gha:li)

-ilburdga:n (qdi:m)

-ilbaTTa:Ta (bni:n)

-ilxudhra (rxi:S)

-ilghalla (ba:hi:)

-ilkarhba (jdi:d)

-iTtma:Tim (xa:yib) 163

-irra:jil (kbi:r)

Notes on the position of adjectives

1- As a general rule, an adjective follows the noun it modifies as in:

-nʔib sti:lu: jdi:d : "I want a new pen".

-Sa:ʔbi: la:ma:ri:ka:ni: yitkallim bilʔarbi: : "My American friend speaks Arabic."

2- However, there is a class of modifiers called "quantifiers" which come before the noun. Those words are: (barsha) - (shwayya) (nuS) - (thla:tha) ...

famma barsha tla:mɔda : "There are many students"

ishri: shwayya Tma:Tim : "Buy a few tomatoes."

-aʔTi:ni: zu:z tiffa:ʔa:t : "Give me two apples".

-These quantifiers have only one form and do not change according to the gender or the number of the nouns they modify.

3- Some useful expressions

-(kull wa:ʔid) : "Everyone"

-(ʔatta wa:ʔid : "no one".

-(ʔatta shayy) : "nothing"

-(ʔatta buqʔa) : "nowhere".

-(ʔatta bla:Sa) : "nowhere"

(kull shayy) : "everything"

-(kull bla:Sa) : "everywhere".

-(inna:s ilkul) : "All the people/ everyone".

-(ilbulda:n ilkul): "All countries".

IV) Communication activities

1) Answer the following questions

- shniyya ilxudhra illi: tWibha
- shniyya ilghalla illi: tnajjim tishri:ha tawwa.
- shku:n ybi:3 ilxudhra
- famma:sh xadhdha:r baWda: da:rkum
- shniyya ilxudhra illi: ta3mil bi:ha Sla:Ta
- nha:r a:sh tishri: ilxudhra.

2- Translate the following sentences

- She went to the market.
- we ate apples
- he found his book at home.
- They came at 10 O'clock.
- We finished our work.
- He gave me money.
- I read that book.
- They began to learn Arabic.
- She bought fruits from the market.
- I forgot my money at home.

3- Students may be asked to go and buy some particular vegetables and to prepare a salad.

4- Interpreting:

Three characters: One is a Tunisian merchant who speaks no English. The other is a Tunisian who speaks English. The third is American . He speaks no Arabic. The American wants to buy some vegetables and fruits. His Tunisian friend interprets for him.

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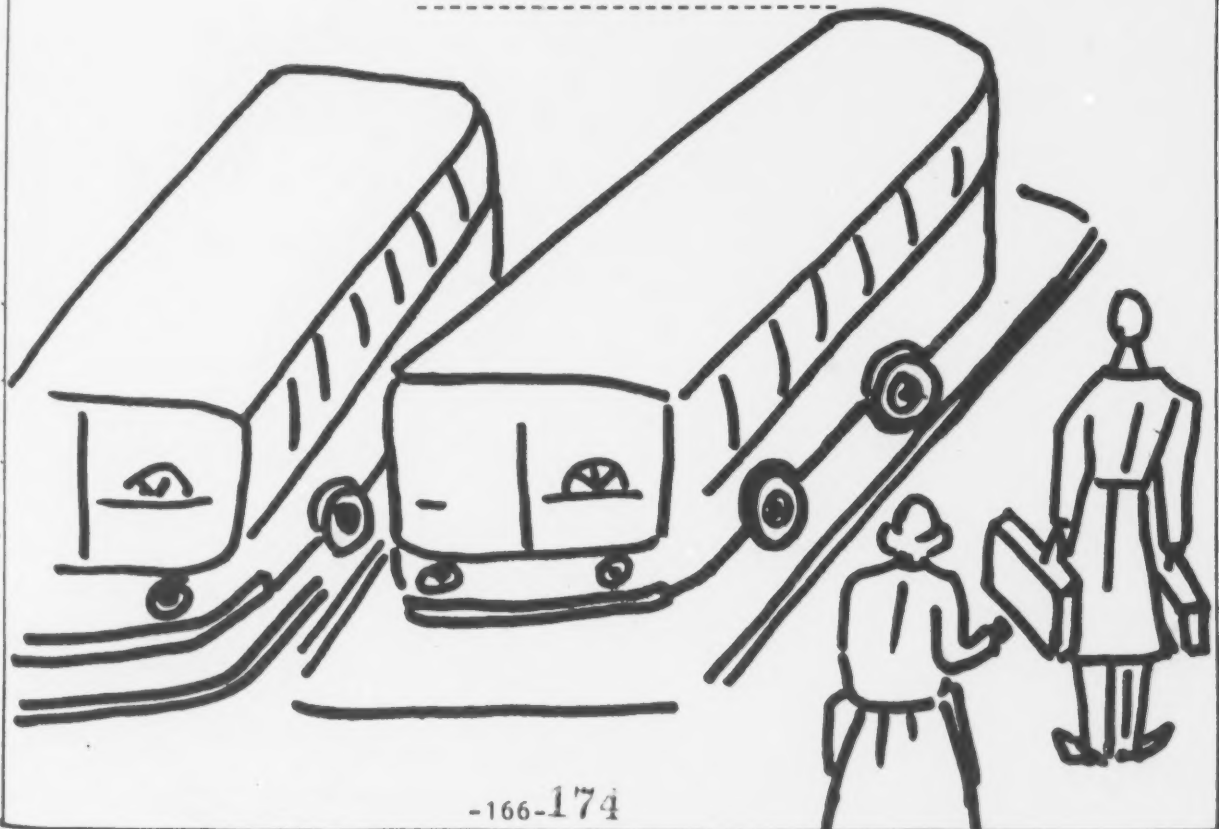
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fi: mMaTTiT ilka:r

nansi: : qaSSi:t tsa:kir 1-3i:n dra:him
 bi:l : la: Mabbitt nquSS la:kin lqi:t ilgishi: msakkir
 nansi: : ta3rifsh waqta:sh tuxruj ilka:r
 bi:l : famma ka:r xarjit tawwa sa:3a w-ka:r tuxruj fi:
 ilxamsa.
 nansi: : waqta:sh tu:Sul 1-3i:n dra:him
 bi:l : ndhun tu:Sul m3a: ittis3a
 nansi: : mmaxxir ya:sir. ma:dabi:na nku:nu: gha:di: qbal
 iththmánya.
 bi:l : mma:la hayya nimshi:w nshu:fu: luwwa:j-xi:r .



Translation

At the bus station

Nancy : Did you buy tickets for Ain Drahem?

Bill : No, I wanted to, but I found the window closed.

Nancy : Do you know when the bus leaves?

Bill : A bus left an hour ago and there is a bus that
leaves at five.

Nancy : When does it arrive in Ain Drahem?

Bill : I think it arrives at about 7 o'clock.

Nancy : That's too late. We'd want to be there before eight.

Bill : Let's go find a louage then; it's better.

Questions on the dialogue

-wi:n ma:shi:n nansi: w-bi:l

-bi:l qaSShi: ittSa:kir

-3la:sh la:

-waqta:sh xarjit ilka:r

-waqta:sh bish tuxruj ilka:r ijja:ya

-waqta:sh tu:Sul 13i:n dra:him

-waqta:sh yKibbu: yku:nu: fi: 3i:n dra:him

-a:sh bish yaSmlu: bish yu:Slu: bikri:

1) Vocabulary to retain

a) Nouns

(tsa:kir) : "tickets" (pl) .(tiskra) : "A ticket". (3em)

(ilgishi:) : "The window" (masc. sing.) (it's the ticket window)

at cinemas, theatres, transportation stations etc...)

- (ilka:r) : "The bus" . (hem:s;ng). (ki:ra:n): "buses". (pl)
(luwwa:j) : " A privately-owned car operating on a fixed route but according to no fixed schedule. Louages leave when they are full. (capacity is five passengers and the driver.)

b) Verbs

- (qaSSi:t) : Literally this is "you cut" but when used with (tsa:kir) : "tickets" , it means : "you bought".
(Habbhi:t) : "I wanted". The past stem is : (Habb) : "He wanted".
(lqi:t) : "I found" . The past tense stem is: (lqa:): "He found".
(tuxruj) : "It leaves". (uxruj) is the present stem and (xraj) : "He left" is the past stem. (hiyya xarjit): "She left".

c) Other expressions:

(ma:Abi:na: nku:nu:): In Arabic when two verbs are juxtaposed, the first verb is the one that implies the tense, the second is always conjugated in the present tense as it is always in the infinitive in English. When the verb "to be" happens to occur in the position of a second verb, not only does it acquire a form but also follows a regular pattern in its conjugation in the present tense. The root is (ku:n) which can be conjugated as follows: (nku:n ; tku:n ; yku:n ; nku:nu: etc...

Examples: (nħibb nku:n fi: tu:nis fi: issitta):

"I want to be in Tunis at Six."

(ħabbi:na: nku:nu: fi: ilwaqt): "We wanted
to be on time."

(nshu:fu:) :The literal meaning is : "We see/ look at". It actually
means "look for" or "try to find" as in: (shu:fli:
3la: 3li:) : "Look for Ali for me".

(qa:3di:n nshu:fu: 3la: da:r lilkra:) : "We are looking
for a house to rent."

(xi:r) : "better".

Vocabulary exercises :

A- Match the expressions in column -A- with those
of column -B-

-A-

-B-

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1- qaSS | a) tuxruj |
| 2- ka:r | b) sa:3ti:n |
| 3-tawwa | c) il3ashra |
| 4- tiskra | d) tsa:kir |
| 5-m3a: | e) ltu:nis |

B) Make your own sentences with the matched expressions.

- 1-
2-
3-
4-
5-

c) Fill in the blanks using the following expressions:

(m3a:) - (tu:Su1)-(xra:j)-(ndhun) -(qbal)-(lqi:t)-(yshu:fu:)
(Habb:t)-(xi:r)-(tsa:kir).

1- waqtilli: mshi:t lidda:r lqi:t 3li:

2-tawwa nji:k lidda:r nuS innha:r.

3-illuwwa:j qbal ilka:r .

4-ittis3a tji: il3ashra

5-msha:w l-tu:nis hish Sa:Wibhum ha:di:

6-.....na3mil ta:li:fu:n la:ki: usi:t innu:mu:

7-kama:l yqarri: bilgda: la:kin 3li: yqarri:

8-qaSSi:t zu:z lissi:ni:ma:

9-dju:n ma: ja:sh lilmaktib lyu:m huwwa mri:dh

10- wi:n ilmu:z - fi: ilmarshi:

11) More useful vocabulary

a) Nouns

(sfar) : "Travel". (masc)

(Tri:q) : "Road" (masc.)

(kayya:s) : "Dirt road".

(sur3a) : "speed" (fem) (imshi: b-sur3a): "Go quickly".

(baga:j) : "Luggage". (masc.)

(fa:li:ja/ fa:li:ja:t) : "A suitcase/ suitcases" (fem)

(Sa:k/ Si:ka:n) : "Bag/ bags" (fem)

(buq3a/ bqa:yi3) : "Seat/ seats" (fem)

(bla:Sa/bla:yiS) : "place/ places" (fem)

(shuffu:r) : "Driver" (masc)

(xalla:S) : "Conductor" (masc.)

(paspu:r) : "passport" (masc.)

(ma:l) : "trunk". (masc)

(dhash) : "stuff/ things" (masc)

(ittri:nu:) : "the train". (masc.)

b) Verbs:

- (irkib/ rkib) : "Get on (a bus)/ He got on (a bus)"
(sa:fir/ sfar): "travel / he travelled"
(shidd iSSaff) : "stand in line." (shadd iSSaff): "He stood in line."
(quSS bilmsabbaq): "book in advance."
(a3mil aksidan) : "have an accident".
(du:x /da:x) : "faint/ he fainted"
(rudd/ radd) : "throw out/ he threw out"
(dizz/ dazz) : "push/ he pushed"
(hizz/ hazz) : "lift or take/ He lifted or took".

c) Other expressions

- (wasa:yil innaql) : "the means of transport."
(nidha:m) : "Order" (masc.)
(taskra mashi: w-jay): "return ticket".
(fa:ragh/ fa:rgha/ fa:rghi:n) : "empty"
(m3ibbi:/m3ibbiyya/m3ibbi:n): "full"
(milya:n/milya:na/mila:ya) : "full"
(wa:qif/ wa:qfa/ wa:qfi:n) : "standing"
(mnadhdhim/mnadhdhma/ mnadhdhmi:n): "organized"

d) More vocabulary exercises :

A- Translate:

1- ji:t wa:qif min su:sa

.....

2- WuTT ilbaga:j fi: ilma:l

.....

3- shiddli: bla:Sa ba3da:k

.....

4- shidd iSSaff min fadhlik w-ma: tdizzshi:

.....

5- a:na: ndu:x w-ma:ɖabiyya nilqa bla:Sa bish nuq3ud

.....

6- mta:3 shku:n ilfa:li:ja ha:ɖi:

.....

in line"

2- Make your own sentences with the following expressions

1- (sa:fir)

2-(dbash)

3- (irkib)

4-(ittri:nu:)

5-(3ma1 aksidan)

III) Grammar point-1-

(tawwa +time expression): "For/ since/ago".

a) (tawwa +3and___ + period of time + verbal phrase in the present)

Example: (tawwa 3andi: sa:3a: w-a:na: niktib)

"I've been writing for two hours"

Translate :

1- I've been listening for half an hour.

.....

2- She has been eating for a quarter of an hour.

.....

3- We've been here for two hours.

.....

4- She has been studying Arabic for five weeks.

.....

5-They've been working for three years.

.....

b) (tawwa 3and___ + period of time + milli: verbal phrase in the past)

Example :

(tawwa 3andi: sa:3ti:n milli: ji:t)

"I came two hours ago."

Translate:

-tawwa 3andu: shhar milli: ja: min a:ma:ri:kya

.....

-tawwa 3andha jim3a milli: msha:t 1-tu:nis

.....

-tawwa 3andna: thla:tha swa:yi3 milli: fTarna:

.....

-tawwa 3andi: sa:3a milli: shuftu:

.....

c) (min +point in time + w + past negative statements)
present affirmative statements)

Examples :

(min issitta w-a:na: nitkallim)

-"I've been talking since six o'clock."

(ma: kallimtu:sh min nha:r la3ad)

"I haven't talked to him since Sunday".

Translate:

1-I've been studying since I came.

...../

2-He's been reading since noon.

.....

3-She hasn't come since Wednesday.

.....

4-I haven't seen him since last week.

.....

the past)

Grammar point -2-

The past tense :Group -3-

Verbs belonging to this group are verbs composed of an initial consonant + (a) + a double consonant; such as

(qaSS) : "He cut"

(KaTT) : "He put"

(Ka11) : "He opened".

The verbs of this group follow this pattern in their conjugation in the past.

Subject pronouns	Stem	suffixes	Translation
a:na:	qaSS	i:t	I cut
inti:	qaSS	i:t	You cut
huwwa	qaSS		He cut
hiyya	qaSS	it	She cut
aKna:	qaSS	i:na:	We cut
intu:ma:	qaSS	i:tu:	You cut
hu:ma:	qaSS	u:	They cut

List of a few verbs of the same group :

- (Ka11) : "He opened"
- (madd) : "He held out"
- (shadd) : "He held"
- (1aff) : "He wrapped"
- (3ass) : " He watched (guard)"
- (Kabb) : "He liked/ wanted"
- (fadd) : " He got fed up"
- (3add) : "He counted".
- (radd) : " He threw out/ He gave back".

Exercises

A- Complete the following tables

a) a:na: Ma:lli:t ilba:b w-MaTTi:t dabshi: fi: bla:Sti:
inti: ilba:b w-.....dabshik fi: bla:Stik
huwwa ilba:b w- dabshu: fi: bla:Stu:
hiyya ilba:b w- dbashha fi: bla:Sitha
aMna: ilba:b w- dbashna: fi: bla:yiSna:
intu:ma: ilba:b w- dbashkum fi: bla:yiSkum
hu:ma: ilba:b w- dbashhum fi: bla:yiShum .

b) a:na: shaddi:t iSSaff w-qaSSi:t tiskra
inti: iSSaff w- tiskra
huwwa iSSaff w- tiskra
hiyya iSSaff w- tiskra
aMna: iSSaff w- tsa:kir
intu:ma: iSSaff w- tsa:kir
hu:ma: iSSaff w- tsa:kir

c) a:na: faddi:t 3la: xa:Tir q3adt nistanna barsha
inti: 3la: xa:Tir tistanna barsha
huwwa 3la: xa:Tir yistanna barsha
hiyya 3la: xa:Tir barsha
aMna: 3la: xa:Tir q3adna: barsha
intu:ma: 3la: xa:Tir q3adtu: barsha
hu:ma: 3la: xa:Tir qa3du: yistanna:w barsha

B- Change to the past

1- Sa:Mbi: yMibb yji: la:kin ma: yasrifsh mni:n ya:xud ilka:r.
.....

2- nMuTT paspu:ri: fi: ilfa:li:ja w-nansa:h

.....
3- waqtilli: tirkib fi: ilka:r tshidli: buq3a

.....
4- ma: yMillu:sh ishshibba:k 3la: xa:Tir bard.

.....
5-ma: nMibbu:sh na:xdu: ilka:r 3la: xa:Tir m3ibbiyya ya:sir
.....

c) Answer the following questions

-shku:n Malla ilba:b.

-l-shku:n maddi:t ilflu:s waqtilli: Mabb:t tishri: tiskra

-3la:sh faddi:t milxidma

-fa:sh laffi:t ilghalla illi: shri:tha

-ba:sh qaSSi:t ilxubz.

-shku:n qaSSlik tiskra.

IV) Communication activities:

1- Answer the following questions

-wi:n ja:t mMaTtiT ilka:r

-famma:sh luwwa:j fi: ilmdi:na ha:di:

-bqadda:sh ittiskra min hu:ni: l-tu:nis

-qadda:sh tuq3ud ilka:r bish tu:Sul l-tu:nis

-a:ma: xi:r ilka:r walla illuwwa:j

-famma:sh tri:nu: ma: bi:n su:sa w-tu:nis.

2-Re-tell the dialogue in the third person

bi:l w-nansi: msha:w limMaTtiT ilka:r w-bi:l Mabb yquSS

.....
.....
.....

3- You want to take a louage to Tunis but you're still unfamiliar with the Tunisian system of transportation. You go to the louage station and try to find out

- if there are any louages to Tunis
- the time of departure and arrival
- the price of the ticket
- whether you pay before or after trip.

Write a dialogue describing the conversation you had with a louage driver.

4- Discuss with your teacher the means of transport in Tunisia.

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باع . بعد

fi: da:r 3li:

umm 3li: : 3assla:ma, marḡba: bi:kum fi: da:rna:

bi:l : y3ayyshik wi:n 3li:

umm 3li: : ma: za:l ma: ja:sh milxidma 3iddik bi:h ja:

bi:l : qa:llikshi: illi: aḡna: ja:yi:n

umm 3li: : i:n3am qa:lli: illi: intu:ma: bish tit3ashsha:w
w-tba:tu: baḡda:na:nansi: : t3ibna: barsha 3la: xa:Tir ilka:r milya:na w-sxu:na
w-ilmsa:fa Twi:la .

umm 3li: : 3ankum ḡaqq itfadhdhlu: irta:ḡu: ḡatta 3li: yji:

bi:l : ba:rakallahu: fi:k

umm 3li: : qu:lu:li: tḡibbu: ilma:kla ittu:nsiyya walla la:

nansi: : i:n3am nḡibbu:ha barsh 3la:sh

umm 3li: : 3la: xa:Tir ḡadhdhirtilkum bri:k w-kusksi:
insha:lla yi3jibkum.

Translation

At Ali's

- Ali's mother : Hello , welcome to our house.
Bill : Thank you. Where's Ali?
Ali's mother : He hasn't come from work yet. he won't be long.
Bill : Did he tell you that we were coming?
Ali's mother : Yes, he told me that you were having dinner and staying with us.
Nancy : We got very tired because the bus was full and hot and the distance very long.
Ali's mother : You're right. Please rest until Ali comes.
Bill : Thank you.
Ali's mother : Tell me , do you like Tunisian food?
Nancy : Yes, we like it very much. Why?
Ali's mother : Because I prepared briq and couscous for you.
I hope you'll like it.
-

Questions on the dialogue:

- 1- wi:n msha:w bi:l w-nansi:
- 2- shku:n lqa:w fi: idda:r
- 3- wi:n msha: 3li:
- 4- wi:n bish yba:tu: 3li: w-nansi:
- 5- 3la:sh ti3bu: barsha
- 6- a:sh bish yit3ashsha:w.

I) Vocabulary to retain:

a) nouns

- (ilmsa:fa) : "The distance". (fem) .(msa:fa:t): "distances". (p
(umm) : "mother" (fem)
(ħaqq) : "right". (3andik ħaqq) : an idiom which means:
"You're right." (bilħaqq) : "I mean it/ I'm
sincere/ Honest!"
(bil3a:ni:) : "I'm kidding" (opposite of the
above).
(ilma:kla) : "The food". (fem)
(bri:k) : (see list of Tunisian dishes)
(kusksi:) : (see list of Tunisian dishes)

b) Verbs

- (qa:līkshi:) : "Did he tell you?". (qa:l) : "He said". (qu:l): "Say"
(tīt3ashsha:w) : "You eat dinner". (it3ashsha): "Have dinner"
(t3ashsha:): "He had dinner"
(tha:tu:) : "You spend the night". (ba:t) : "Spend the night"
or "He spent the night".
(t3ibna:) : "We got tired". (it3ib) : "Get tired". (t3ib): "He
got tired".
(irta:ħu:) : "Rest". (irta:ħ): "Rest" (sing). (rta:ħ): "He rested"
(ħadhdhirtilkum): "I prepared for you." (ħadhdhir): "Prepare" or
"He prepared".

c) Other expressions

- (marħba: bi:kum) : "You're welcome". (you=pl). This idiom can be
conjugated as follows: (marħba: bi:k/ bi:h/

bi:ha/ bi:kum/bi:hum)

(ma:za:l ma: ja:sh) : (see grammar point -1-)

(3iddik bi:h ja:) : "He won't be long. This is an idiomatic expression
which can be conjugated in the following way:

(3iddik biyya + verb in the past)

(3iddik bi:k + ...)

(3iddik bi:h)

(3iddik bi:ha)

(3iddik bi;na:)

(3iddik bi:hum)

(3iddik bi:ha: daxlit) : "It won't be long before she comes in".

(Twi:la) : "Long" (fem) (Twi:l/Twa:l) : "Long" : (sing/pl)

Vocabulary exercises :

1) Translate

a- The distance between Bizerte and Gabes is very long.

.....

b- I'd like to have some rest.

.....

c- The bus was hot and crowded.

.....

d- He had couscous for dinner

.....

e- Come and spend the night with us.

.....

f- It won't be long before he gets fed up.

.....

g- We haven't studied the lesson yet.

.....

h- Welcome to Tunisia.:

9- Wait until he comes.

10- I hope you will like the tea.

2- Fill in the blanks with : (nirta:K) - (yWdhahir)-(nba:tu:)-(Naqq)
(qult).

A- iTTaqS sxu:n . B- 3andik

-waqtilli: nimshi:w l-tu:nis, fil3a:da fi: wti:l

- a:sh l-Sa:Wbik fi: ijjwa:b

-waqtilli: nit3ib ma:4abiyya

- shku:n il3sha inti: walla martik.

II) More useful vocabulary

a) nouns

(fTu:r iSSba:K): "Breakfast"

(ilfTu:r) : "Lunch"

(il3sha:) : "Dinner"

(SKan uSKna) : "plate/plates" or "dish/ dishes"

(fargi:Ta/ fra:giT): "Fork/ forks"

(sikki:na/ ska:kin): "knife/knives"

(mandi:la/ mna:dil): "napkin/ napkins"

(shqa:la/shqa:yil) "bowl/ bowls"

(ku:ji:na/ ku:ji:na:t): "Kitchen/ kitchens"

(bi:t fTu:r) : "dining room"

(milK) : "Salt"

(filfil akMil) : "black pepper"

(ffa:K) : "spices"

(marqa) : "sauce"

(Sa:lSa) : "macaroni sauce"

(malsu:qa) : "dough for brik"

(lMam) : "meat" -184-

b) Verbs

(KuTT iTTa:wla)	: "Set the table"
(hizz iTTa:wla)	: "clean the table"
(axsil ilma:3u:n)	: "Do the washing up"
(fawwiH)	: "season"
(Tayyib)	: "cook"
(Harrik)	: "stir"
(du:q)	: "taste"
(aqli:)	: "fry"
(uflur)	: "eat/ have lunch or breakfast"
(ghalli:)	: "boil"
(fawwir)	: "simmer".

c) Adjectives:

(ma:laH/ma:lHa/ ma:lHi:n)	: "salty"
(massu:s /massu:sa/ massu:si:n)	: "bland"
(Ha:r/ Ha:rra/ Ha:rri:n)	: "hot" (pepper)
(ldi:d /ldi:da/lda:d)	: "tasty"
(bni:n/ bni:na /bna:n)	: "delicious"
(ma:SiT:ma:STa/ ma:STi:n)	: "Not good to the taste".

Exercise:

Recipe: Translate into English

-waqtilli: tHibb tFayyib kusksi: a3mil ki:F hakka:

.....

-KuTt shwayya zi:t wquSS fi:h ra:s bSal . w-xalli:h yitqalla
shwayya.

-ba3d zi:d HumS mnaffax w-lHam w-Tma:Tim masju:n.

.....

-fawwiH bilfilfil ilakHil wilmilH. wKuTT shwayya Hrisa w-ka:s ma:

.....

-quSS ilxudhra illi: ti3jbik ki:f ilbaTTa:Ta w-issfinna:rya w-illift
w-ilqra3 w-ilkrumb.

.....
.....
-waqtilli: yli:b ilMam MuTT ilxudhra w-zi:d ilma: w-ilmilM
w-xalli:ha taghli:

.....
.....
-waqtilli: ilxudhra taghli: tnajjim tfawwir ilkuski:

.....
-waqtilli: ilkuski: yfawwir mli:M MulTu: fi: shqa:la

.....
-ba3d xarrij ilxudhra min iSSu:s w-Subb iSSu:s 3la: ilkuski:

.....
-MuTT ilxudhra w-ilMam fu:q ilkuski: w-ku:l bishshfa:
.....

List of a few Tunisian dishes you may want to try :

Hors-d'oeuvres:

(Sla:Ta xadhra) : "Green salad": t's made with lettuce.

(Sla:Ta tu:nsiyya): "Tunisian salad". It's made of sliced tomatoes,
green peppers cucumber and onions. It's seasoned with olive oil,
salt and lemon juice. You may add a little Tuna or sardines to it
as well. In summer it may be made with hot peppers.

(Sla:Ta mishwiyya): "Grilled salad". It is made of grilled tomatoes,
peppers and onions and is seasoned like the Tunisian salad.

(bri:k) : A (bri:k) of special pieces of dough called: (malsu:qa) that
can buy in any market. You put parsley, onions, tuna and egg in
the folded dough and deep fry it in oil.

(shurba) "soup" , is an old traditional soup made with semoulina

meat balls and mint. It may have pickled lemons and capers in it.

Main courses

(kusksi:) : is the most popular of Tunisian dishes. Small wheat pillets are served with a meat sauce. (preferably lamb).

(3ijja): is made with tomato sauce, harissa, garlic, caraway and eggs. It can also be made with (marga:z) a type of sausage.

(mirmiz) is a red sauce made of meat, tomatoes, peppers, onions and chick peas.

(xudhra) is a red sauce made of spinach and spinach-like greens.

(lu:bya) "beans" is a red sauce made of meat and beans.

(Ta:ji:n) is a heavy soufflé made of eggs, meat or chicken and grated cheese.

(Hu:t): is fried fish with french fries, fried peppers, fried tomatoes or sauce and egg. It's also called "poisson complet". Of course, the type of fish you get will depend on the season.

(mishwi:): is grilled meat, liver or sausages served with French fries and lettuce.

(gna:wiyya) : is a dish made of okra in a red sauce and is usually made in the summer when fresh okra is available.

(mlu:xiyya): is a dark green-black sauce made of (mlu:xiyya), a green powder that looks a lot like "henna".

(ku:sha) : or (muSli:) is meat and potatoes roasted in an oven and is spiced with (kurkum): 'tumeric'.

(shakshu:ka) : is an everyday dish of left-over vegetables. It can be made with eggs or with potatoes and onions.

III) Grammar point -1-

(ma:za:l): "not yet/ still".

1-Not yet : is translated by the verb (za:l) which means: "It ceased to be". The verb is in the negative and is followed by a second verb, also in the negative.

ma:za:l + negative verb

Examples :

(ma:zal ma: ja:sh): "He hasn't come yet".

(ma:za:l ma: za:rish ilbla:d ilkul): "He hasn't visited the whole country yet".

(ma:zilt ma: ta3rifsh tu:nis): "She doesn't know Tunis yet."

(ma:za:l) can be conjugated in the following manner:

personal pronouns	(ma:za:l)	Negative verb(past)
a:na:	ma:zilt	ma: <u>shuftsh</u> il-fi:lm
inti:	ma:zilt	ma: <u>shuftsh</u> ilfi:lm
huwwa	ma:za:l	ma: <u>sha:fsh</u> ilfi:lm
hiyya	ma:za:lit	ma: <u>sha:fitsh</u> ilfi:lm
aHna:	ma:zilna:	ma: <u>shufna:sh</u> ilfi:lm
intu:ma:	ma:ziltu:	ma: <u>shuftu:sh</u> ilfi:lm
hu:ma:	ma:za:lu:	ma: <u>sha:fu:sh</u> ilfi:lm.

Exercises:

A- Complete the following tables

1 - ma: fhimtsh 3la: xa:Tir ma:zilt ma: nitkallimsh bil3arbi:

bilgada:

-inti: ma:

-huwwa ma: fhimsh 3la: xa:Tir bil3arbi:

bilgda:

-hiyya ma: fihmitsh 3la: xa:Tir ma:

bil3arbi: bilgda:

-aħna: ma: 3la: xa:Tir ma:

.....bil3arbi: bilgda:

-intu:ma: ma: 3la: xa:Tir ma:

.....bil3arbi:

-hu:ma: ma: fihmu:sh 3la: xa:Tir ma:

bil3arbi: bilgda:

2- a:na: ji:3a:n 3la: xa:Tir ma:zilt ma: fTatsh

inti: 3la: xa:Tir ma: fTartsh

- huwwa ji:3a:n 3la: xa:Tir

-hiyya ji:3a:na ma:za:lit

-aħna: jwa:3a

-intu:ma: jwa:3a

-hu:ma: jwa:3a 3la: xa:Tir

B- Translate

1- She hasn't come yet.

.....

2- We haven't been to Nabel yet .

.....

3- They haven't understood yet.

.....

4- I haven't met him yet.

.....

5- They don't know him yet.

.....

6- She hasn't taken a louage yet.

.....

7- You (pl) haven't written him letters yet.

.....

8- He hasn't read this book yet?

.....

2- Still is also translated by (ma:za:l). However, it is followed by an affirmative statement.

ma:za:l + verb in the present
+ adjective
+ adverbial phrase

Examples

(ma:zilt nixdim fi: tu:nis): "I still work in Tunis".

(ma:zilna: Sgha:r) : "We're still young".

(ma:za:l bikri:) : "It's still early".

Exercises:

A- Complete with the correct form of (ma:za:l)

1- a:na: ta:3ib

2- inti: taqra

3- huwwa mri:dh

4- hiyya fi: ilku:ji:na

5- aMna: nistanna:w fi: muMammid

6- intu:ma: fi: ilqasm.

7- hu:ma: yiktbu:

B- Translate the examples of the above exercise

1-

2-

3-

4-

5-

6-

7-

Grammar point -2-

The past tense : group -4-

The verbs belonging to this group end with a consonant preceded by a long vowel(a:). Examples: (sha:f) : "He saw".

(ja:b) : "He brought"

(rta:ʔ) : "He rested"

This is how these verbs are conjugated :

Subject pronouns	Conjugated verb
a:na:	<u>shu</u> ft
inti:	<u>shu</u> ft
huwwa	<u>sha</u> :f
hiyya	<u>sha</u> :fit
aʔna:	<u>shu</u> fna:
intu:ma:	<u>shu</u> ftu:
hu:ma:	<u>sha</u> :fu:

Notes:

The long vowel (--a:-) is kept the same with the subject pronouns: (huwwa/hiyya/ hu:ma:) and is changed by a short vowel that can be either (--u--) as in the case of (sha:f) or (--i--) as in the verb (ba:t) or (--a--) as in the verb (rta:ʔ).

Exercises:

A- Complete the following table:

- a:na: qultlu: wi:n shuft ʕli:
- inti:
- huwwa
- hiyya
- aʔna:
- intu:ma:
- hu:ma:

B- Answer the following questions:

- 1- wi: ʕisht qbal ma: tji: ltu:nis ? (ʕa:sh) : "He lived"
- 2- waqta:sh shuft Sa:ʔbik a:xir marra?
- 3- a:sh xTart bish ta:kul fi: ilmaTʕim ? (xTa:r) : "He chose".
- 4- a:sh qa:llik Sa:ʔbik fi: ijja:b?
- 5- rtaʔtsh waqtilli: rqaḏt?
- 6- wi:n bittu: waqtilli: mshi:tu: l-tu:nis

IV) Communication activities :

1- Comprehension:

ja:k ʕandu: taqri:b shhar w-nuʕ milli: ja: min a:ma:ri:kya
w-milli: bda: yaqra: bilʕarbi: . tawwa yʔibh yitkallim bilʕarbi:
mʕa: ittwa:nʕa bish yitʕallim fi:saʕ.

ijjimʕa ilfa:yta xda: ilka:r w-msha: l-na: bil bish yzu:r
ʕli: . waqtilli: wʕul lidda:r ma: lqa:sh ka:n umm Sa:ʔbu: gha:di:

farMit bi:h ya:sir w-Madhdhritlu: qahwa. la:kin titkallim fi:sa3
w-ja:k ma: fhimha:sh bilgda:.

-Answer the following questions

- 1- qadda:sh 3andu: ja:k milli: ja: l-tu:nis
- 2- qadda:sh 3andu: milli: bda: yaqra: bil3arbi:
- 3- 3la:sh yMibb yitkallim m3a: ittwa:nsa
- 4- wi:n msha: ijjim3a ilfa:yta?
- 5- shku:n lqa: fi: idda:r
- 6- a:sh Madhdhritlu:
- 7- ja:k fhim umm 3li: bilgda: walla la:?
- 8- 3la:sh ma: fhimha:sh bilgda: ?

2- A delicate situation:

You're invited by a Tunisian family to their home for dinner. They're extremely nice to you and they try their best to make you feel at home. A magnificent dinner is prepared and served. You taste the main course and hate it. It's squid and you've never been able to stomach squid. What should you do?

- 1- Tell them that you're sick.
- 2- Tell them that you don't like the dish.
- 3- Try to eat and not let them that you don't like it?
- 4- Eat more of another dish that you're able to eat?
- 5- Tell them that you are not hungry anymore?
- 6- Tell them that you are on a diet?
- 7- Tell them that the doctor told you not to eat squid because you're allergic to it?

Discuss the different solutions offered above with your teacher and when you decide that you would opt for some of them try to see how to express those options in Tunisian Arabic.

Prepare a short skit with another student where you would be the guest and your friend the Tunisian host.

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umm 3li: : 3andkum awla:d
 bi:l : la: aYna: ma:na:sh m3arrsi:n . aYna: SNa:b bark.
 umm 3li: : qadda:sh 3andkum axwa
 nansi: : 3andi: xu: akbir minni: w-zu:z xwa:t aSghir minni:
 bi:l : a:na: 3andi: uxt m3arrsa w-thla:tha axwa ma:za:lu:
 yaqra:w
 umm 3li: : fi: a:ma:ri:kya lawla:d yusknu: waYdhum waqtilli:
 yikbru: . mu:sh hakka
 nansi: : la: mu:sh di:ma: a:na: mathalan qbal ma: nji:
 l-tu:nis kunt nuskin m3a: 3a:yilti:
 bi:l : a:na: milli: 3umri: sba3Ta:shn sna: skint waYdi:
 umm 3li: : 3ijbitkumsh tu:nis
 nansi: : Matta l-tawwa ba:hya.



Translation:

The family

Ali's mother : Do you have any children?

Bill : No, we aren't married. We're just friends.

Ali's mother : How many brothers and sisters have you got?

Nancy : I have an older brother and two sisters younger than me.

Bill : I have a married sister and three brothers who are still at school.

Ali's mother : In America, children live alone when they grow up. Don't they?

Nancy : Not always. For instance, before coming to Tunisia, I was living with my family.

Bill : I've lived on my own since the age of 17.

Ali's mother : How do you like Tunisia?

Nancy : So far it's O.K.

Questions on the dialogue.

1- m3a: shku:n bi:l w-nansi: qa:3di:n yitkallmu:

2- hu:ma: m3arrsi:n walla la:

3- 3andhum axwa?

4- qadda:sh nansi: 3andha axwa?

5-w-bi:l qadda:sh 3andu: axwa?

6- nansi: ka:nit tuskin m3a: 3a:ylitha?

7-bi:l ka:n yuskun m3a: 3a:yiltu: za:da?

8- min waqta:sh skun wa~~h~~du: ?

9- nansi: 3ijbitha tu:nis walla la:

10- w-inti: a:sh qawlik.fi: tu:nis?

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1) Vocabulary to retain/

a) Nouns:

(awla:d) or (wla:d): "Children " or "boys" . Its singular is (wli:d):
"son" or " boy". When (wli:d) is followed by
another noun it becomes (wli:d). Example : (wli:d
sami:r): "Samir's son".

(axwa) : "Brothers and sisters". or just "brothers". To be more
precise we say : (axwa wla:d) when we want to mean
just "brothers" and (axwa bna:t) for "sisters"
(xwa:t) means sisters also.

b) verbs:

(n3i:sh) : "I live". (3a:sh): "He lived" (past stem) and (3i:sh) is
"live" (the present stem).

(3a:yish/ 3a:ysha/ 3a:yshi:n) : "alive".

(miyyit/ mi:ta/mi:ti:n): "Dead"

c) adjectives:

(m3arrsi:n) : "married". (pl). (m3arris/ m3arrsa): "married"
(masc./fem.)

(3arris) : "Get married" (present stem) or "got
married" (past stem).

(3irs): "Wedding".

(akbir) : "older" or "bigger". Comparative form of the
adjective : (kbi:r)

(aSghir) : "Younger". or " smaller": The comparative form of
(Sghi:r): "Young" or " little".

d) Other expressions :

(waMdhum) : "alone" or " by themselves". It can be conjugated with
all the persons in the following manner:

(waḥdi: / inti: waḥdik/ huwwa waḥdu: / hiyya waḥdha
aḥna: waḥḥadna:/ intuma: waḥḥadkum/ humma: waḥḥadhu

(qbal ma:) : "Before" (see grammar point -1-)

Vocabulary exercises

A- Fill in the blanks with :(awla:d)-(uxti:) -(m3arris)-
(aSghir) - (akbir) -(y3i:shu:)

1-wi:n bu:k w-ummik.

2- tu:nis min a:ma:ri:kya

3- a:na: 3umri: thla:thi:n sna: w-xu:ya 3umru: xamsa w-3ishri: sna:
a:na: minnu:

4-a:na: ismha: ja:mi:la

5- 3li: w-3andu: wla:d.

B- Translate:

-a:na: ma:zilt nimshi: lilmaktib.

.....

-shuft barsha wla:d baḥda: idda:r

.....

-sunya w-jama:l bish y3arrsu: nha:r laḥad ijja:y.

.....

-ummi: ma:za:lit 3a:ysha la:kin ba:ha miyyit.

.....

-a:na: 3andi: thmanyaxwa bark xamsa wla:d w-thla:tha bna:t.

.....

II) More useful vocabulary

(afra:d il3a:yla) : "The members of the family"

(umm) : "mother"

(bu:) : "father"

(wa:ldi:n) : "parents"

(wiid/Tful) : "Son"
 (bint / Tufla): "daughter"
 (mra:) : "wife"
 (ra:jil) : "husband"
 (3amm) : "uncle" (father's side)
 (3amma) : "aunt" (father's side)
 (xa:l) : "Uncle" (mother's side)
 (xa:la) : "aunt" (mother's side)
 (jidd/3zi:z) : "grandfather"
 (jidda/3zi:za): "grandmother"
 (bint 3amm) : "cousin" (girl)
 (bint xa:l) : "cousin" (girl)
 (wild 3amm) : "cousin" (boy)
 (wild xa:l) : "cousin" (boy)
 (3a:zib) : "a single man"
 (Sbiyya) : "a single woman".

b-Verbs

(rabbi:) : "to raise"
 (u:lid/ wildit) : "to give birth to / she gave birth to"

More vocabulary exercises:

A- Complete the following sentences:

- xu: ba:ba huwwa
- uxt ummi: hiyya
- bint xu: ba:ba hiyya
- wild uxt ummi:
- umm ummi: hiyya
- wild ba:ba huwwa
- uxt xu:ya hiyya

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2- Translate.

- shism ummik?

.....

- qadda:sh smur bu:k?

.....

-wi:n yuskun xu:k 3li:

.....

-uxtik m3arrsa walla la:

.....

-martik hint 3ammik walla la:

.....

-jiddik yuskun m3a:kum walla la:?

.....

III) Grammar point-1-

(qbal)

:"Before"

(ba3d)

:"after"

(qbal ma:)

(ba3d ma:)

1-(qbal) "before" can be directly followed by a noun or an adverb.

However, when a verb occurs after it (ma:) should be inserted between it and the verb.

Examples:

(a:na: ji:t qbal 3li:) : "I came before Ali"

(kil:t qbal ma: nji:) : "I ate before coming".

Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with (qbal) or (qbal ma:)

1-a:sh 3malt tji: l-tu:nis

2-a:na: qumt issitta mta:3 iSSba:M

3-hiyya qra:t iddars tji: lilqasm

4- illuwa:j wuSliit ilka:r

5- 3mal ta:li:fu:n yiktib ijja:b

6- imshi: lidda:r ja:k.

Grammar point -2-

The past progressive tense

The past progressive tense is rendered in Arabic by the verb (___ku:n___) in the past and the action verb in the present.

Let's study this table

Subject pronouns	ka:n	present tense verb	translation
a:na:	kunt	nixdim	I was working
inti:	kunt	tixdim	You were working
huwwa	ka:n	yixdim	He was working
hiyya	ka:nit	tixdim	She was working
aMna:	kunna:	nixdmu:	We were working
intu:ma:	kuntu:	tixdmu:	You were working
hu:ma:	ka:nu:	yixdmu:	They were working

Exercise:

Turn to the past progressive tense

1- hiyya qa:3da titkallim

.....

2- a:na: qa:3di:n na:klu: w-nitMddthu:

.....

3- a:sh qa:3id ta3mil

.....

4- wi:n qa:3id tuskun

.....

5- aMna: qa:3di:n naqra:w bil3arbi:

.....

6- fa:sh qa:3id tfakkir

2- Turn to the past progressive tense

i- wi:n xdimt qbal

.....

2- a:sh kli:t fi: ilmaT3im

.....

3- l-shku:n ktabt jwa:b.

.....

4- a:sh l3abt m3a: Sa:ʔbik

.....

5- hiyya-qra:t ilkta:b ha:da:

.....

6- aʔna: qarri:na: fi: mka:tib qbal.

.....

7- a:na: ʔawwist fi: ilbla:d.

.....

3- Translate

qbal ma: nji: ltu:nis kunt nixdim fi: maT3im fi:
a:ma:ri:kya kunt nimshi: lilmaT3im kull Sba:ʔ w-narjas lidda:r
fi: illi:l. ma: kuntsh nadra bil3arbi: 3la: xa:Tir ma: kuntsh
nista3mil illu:gha ha:di: m3a: inna:s fi: bla:di:.

.....
.....
.....
.....

IV) Communication activities

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1-Comprehension .

Read the text then answer the questions

il3a:yla fi: tu:nis ma:za:lit 3andha ahamiyya kbi:ra 3la:

xa:lir lawla:d ma:za:lu: y3i:shu: m3a: wa:ldi:hum w-yqaddru:hum
w-ha:da:ka 3la:sh ma: ya:xdu: Hurriyuthum ka:n ba3d 3ishri: sna:
w-Matta ba3d il3mur ha:da: famma barsha y3i:shu: m3a: 3a:yla:thum
Matta y3arrsu:

fil3a:da il3a:yla ittu:nsiyya kbi:ra ya:sir ; fi:ha sitta
walla sab3a awla:d wilumm wilbu: w-sa:3a sa:3a tilqa ilma:mma:t
w-iljidd y3i:shu: m3a: b3adhhum.

tawwa inna:s 3andhum aqal awla:d wilawla:d 3andhum akthir
Hurriyya.

-il3a:yla ittu:nsiyya fi:ha barsha wala:d walla shwayya?

-qadda:sh famma min wlid?

-Matta lwaqta:sh yuq3du: lawla:d m3a: 3a:ylithum.

-lawla:d ilkul yusknu: waMmadhum ba3d 3ishri:n sna:

-shnuwwa ilfarq bi:n il3a:yla ittu:nsiyya w-il3a:yla la:ma:ri:-
ka:niyya

2- Talk about your family and your life with them before you came
here. (size; where they live; what each one does etc...)

3- Interview :

One student gets in front of the class and the others
ask him /her questions about his /her family .

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